

JPRS 79868

15 January 1982

West Europe Report

No. 1887



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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15 January 1982

WEST EUROPE REPORT

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BIOGAS REACTOR BEING EXPORTED ABROAD

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 20 Nov 81 p 31

[Article: "Biogas Reactor for Making Electricity from Manure Put into Operation"]

[Text] Turku--A biogas reactor, which uses the liquid manure of two large hog farms, has been put into operation in Aura. The reactor produces the energy needed by the farm and in addition the intent is to reduce the environmental nuisances caused by the hog farms. The spreading of liquid manure in the drainage area of the Aura River has been considered to be one of the reasons for the bad smell and taste in the water in Turku's water system. It is hoped that the reactors will solve pollution problems in the Aura River.

The biogas reactor will make Osmo Antikainen's farm self-sufficient with respect to electricity as well as heat. The 85-cubic meter biogas reactor installed in Antikainen's farm will produce an annual amount of energy from liquid manure equivalent to the amount of energy that can be produced from 70,000 liters of fuel oil.

Osmo Antikainen emphasizes that in addition to the savings in energy the reactor also reduces the environmental nuisances caused by liquid manure.

There are 50 hog farms with more than 100 hogs each in the drainage area of the Aura River. According to a report of the Turku Waterworks the winter spreading of liquid manure in the fields in the years 1979 and 1980 has been one of the reasons for the bad smell and taste in the water provided by Turku Waterworks.

Last February the Turku Water District prohibited the spreading of liquid manure during the winter or when there is still frost on the ground.

District Engineer Eero Laukkanen of the Turku Water District considers that biogas reactors will be a partial solution to the treatment of liquid manure from hog farms. But the water district is still aware of the fact that the storage facilities for liquid fertilizer on the farms must be sufficiently large.

According to a regulation that went into effect at the beginning of this year new hog farms must have 2.4 cubic meters of storage space per each animal. Thus the spreading of manure can be accomplished when it will not cause any harm to the water system.



The 12-meter long biogas reactor installed on Osmo Antikainen's farm can process 8 cubic meters of liquid manure daily. The amount of energy created is equivalent to 200 liters of fuel oil.

Gas Under Nature's Own Conditions

Candidate of Philosophy Ilkka Viitasalo, who was part of the three-member work group developing the biogas reactor, emphasizes the significance of the reactor with respect to environmental protection.

"The worst detrimental effects of liquid manure from the point of view of water systems are the bad smell caused by the manure in water as well as its forceful consumption of oxygen. In the reactor the methane bacteria are capable of dissolving 90 percent of the compounds detrimental to the environment and converting them into biogas," states Viitasalo.

In the reactor nature's own methane bacteria use the substances that form odors and consume oxygen as nutrients and pure gas is formed as a result of this fermentation process. The substances in the manure that cause plant and animal diseases are also almost completely destroyed during the methane fermentation.

However, the substances that are important from the point of view of fertilizing still remain intact even after treatment by the reactor. Thus the liquid manure can still be used for fertilizing.

Viitasalo, Graduate Engineer Reinhold Enqvist, and Doctor of Agriculture and Forestry Johan Korkman have been developing this biogas reactor since 1974. This development work has been supported by the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Nessling Foundation.

Sitra Found Manufacturer for Idea

When the biogas reactor was ready for production, Sitra [Fund for Commemoration of Finland's Independence] became involved and found a manufacturer for the idea, the Karjakone Company operating in Huittis.

An original work group developed the mixer for the liquid and the equipment for circulating the methane bacteria in the reactor. The circulating equipment and the mixer stir and transfer the liquid mass in a manner adapted to this purpose and with no loss of energy.

The liquid manure is conducted along pipes from the hog farm directly into the biogas reactor, in which the manure is then subjected to the methane bacteria treatment. The gas is conducted from the reactor to an intermediate storage facility and there as it is needed to a heating plant or an electric generator. The remaining liquid is transported along pipes from the reactor to a tank for storing fertilizer.

Two biogas reactors have already been in experimental use. Farm owner Antikainen admits that he had second thoughts about such a new project. But now that it is producing gas and electricity and heat with the gas, his doubts have been dispelled.

A Competitive Source of Energy

Antikainen's biogas reactor has cost approximately 300,000 markkas. He has received 50,000 markkas in energy credits and 170,000 markkas in interest subsidy credits.

It is estimated that the biogas reactor will bring an annual savings in energy of approximately 60,000 markkas.

The need for energy has been considerable. The annual consumption of fuel oil has been 40,000 liters and electricity has been 80,000--90,000 kilowatts.

Now the 83-cubic meter biogas reactor produces 250--300 cubic meters of pure, clean gas in a 24-hour period. Of this energy 70 percent is used for heating 1,200 square meters of hog farm facilities and 150 square meters of housing. The remaining 30 percent is used for producing electricity. The amount of electricity produced annually is 110,000--120,000 kilowatts or more than the needs of the farm and, therefore, can even be sold to the electric company's network.

The cost of producing the biogas has been calculated to be 9 pennies per kilowatt hour. The use of the gas, however, will clearly be less expensive than electricity or light fuel oil.

According to Viitasalo it has been necessary to make the system more economical

than competitive alternatives. Few are prepared to emphasize the merits of environmental protection alone.

Exporting of the biogas reactor has also begun. On Tuesday the first reactor was delivered to Sweden and two more will be delivered to the Soviet Union next spring. One reactor a month will be manufactured in Huittis.

10576

CSO: 3107/31

NEW OIL AND ENERGY MINISTER DISCUSSES OFFSHORE POLICIES

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 10 Nov 81 p 26

[Article by Hannu Olkinuora: "Norway Seeking a Balance"]

[Text] Oslo--Norway's subsidy consuming industry wants oil money out of the earth without disturbing the national economy. Is Norway able to control its wealth? Until now oil has controlled the country's economy.

The most complex problem of Norway's new rightwing government is to persuade its prosperous people to live a more austere lifestyle. The task will not be easy. In showing examples the new rulers must first demonstrate how the state itself is able to curb its spending even though the treasury is full.

Norway's ambitious goal is to show that a developed industrial country is able to control its wealth and to exploit its oil resources without disturbing the economy. History does not know of a corresponding example. The closest similarities were found in 14th century Spain where the gold rush struck and it was anticipated that people would not have to work and they would become prosperous while basking in the sun.

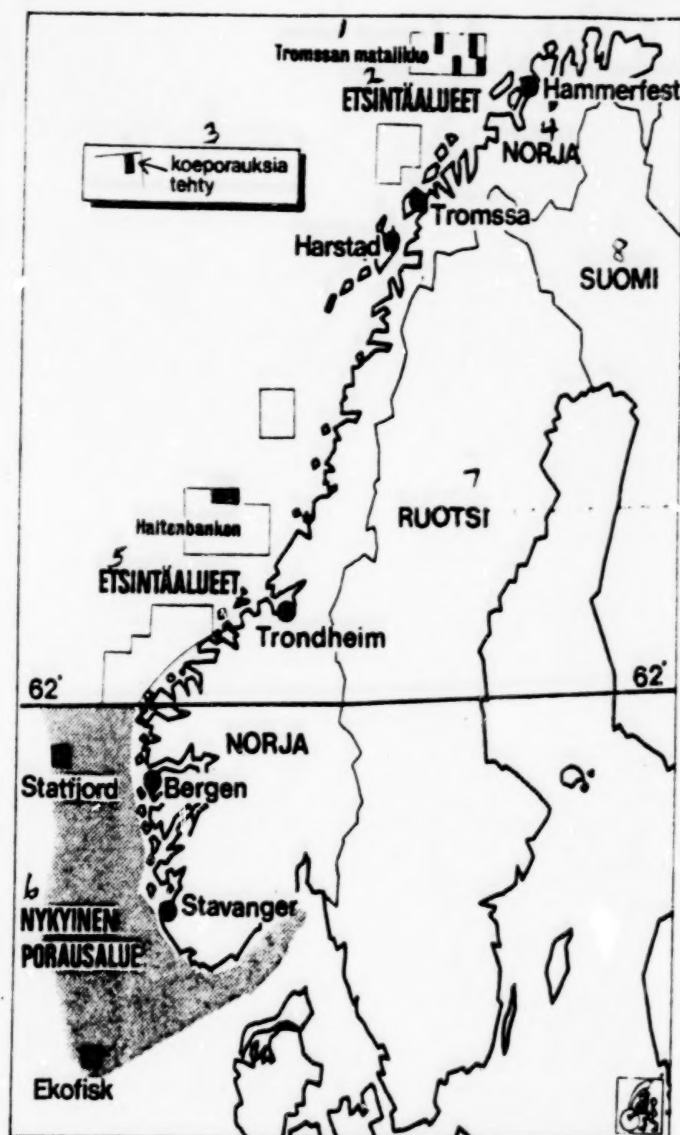
The Norwegians have begun to think about what happened in Spain. There was sufficient gold for a hundred years and after that the country has lived in poverty.

Immediately after the secrets of the North Sea were disclosed Norway declared a conservative and reasonable oil policy. However, the detrimental effects of oil have exceeded all expectations. The building of an expensive oil industry raised prices and wages in the 1970's in the country's old metal industry also. Productivity declined and the ability to compete went the same way. The country's industrial production is lower than it was 7 years ago. A serious recession in maritime commerce at the same time further increased difficulties for the Norwegians.

In keeping its uppermost promise, full employment, the state increased its own services and freely threw support in the form of subsidies to the shipyards and the shipping business. Last year subsidies to industry along with loans increased to 1.6 billion Norwegian kroner (1.2 billion Finnish markkas).

There has been a desperate attempt to hang on to traditional beginnings. The fishing industry has been kept alive by increasing subsidies eightfold since 1973, which

today means just as much money as industry receives. Also the population has been kept down on the farm in the same way by giving agriculture 7.5 billion in subsidies.



Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Tromsø bank | 5. Search areas |
| 2. Search areas | 6. Present area of drilling |
| 3. Test drilling accomplished | 7. Sweden |
| 4. Norway | 8. Finland |

In addition to the above-mentioned subsidies, Norway's well-endowed fund for developing areas distributed 1.3 billion to commerce and industry in various forms last year. Thus the subsidies received by industry come to nearly 3 billion kroner.

"Jobs and Growth Without Inflation"

Now that oil's share of Norway's total production will exceed industry this year

and even export income from oil has become the same size as income from "traditional" commodity exports, the Norwegians have begun to study the fate of their traditional sources of income.

Oil income has begun to come in at an annual rate of more than 20 billion and this is expected to continue for approximately 20 years. In the 1990's oil and gas will comprise two-thirds of the country's income from exports. This figure does not include the finds in the northern seas, the exploitation of which could begin in the latter part of the 1980's already.

The country's commerce and industry has published a report under the title "Full Employment and Economic Growth Without Inflation". However, the premise of the report is simple and ambitious.

"Oil should provide us with greater opportunities than before and should not result in slower growth or a weaker economic atmosphere. Growth should be maintained without neglecting the most important social goals," state those who call themselves the Oslo-group.

Oil Income to Foreign Countries

The report's guidelines for maintaining Norway's economic well-being even after oil supplies are exhausted are based on restraining the state's use of money. The groups demands moderation in social reforms and recommends that oil income be used to pay debts to foreign countries and for investments in such projects that are not available at home.

If there is oil money still available in Norway after the procurement of defense and research equipment for the construction of roads, for example, these projects should be turned over to foreign contractors with foreign labor. This way we would be able to keep oil inflation effectively in check and to carry out a consistent and restrained anti-inflationary finance, income, monetary, and currency policy (with revaluations) and there would be sufficient work for everyone.

According to the Oslo-group Norway's industrial future can only be open and avoid protective measures so that enterprises can determine their own fate in international competition.

Industry does not believe that labor force problems will become insurmountable. However, the limited abilities of a 4-million population to build a diversified production will become a problem for an old industry.

There is now beginning to be a shortage of trained personnel in the highly successful oil industry. Young people have been sent to Sweden's colleges and the governments are negotiating for the rental of more space for Norwegians in Swedish technical colleges. The more impatient oil companies have already sent young people to study in the United States at the expense of the oil companies.

The Reality Is Something Different

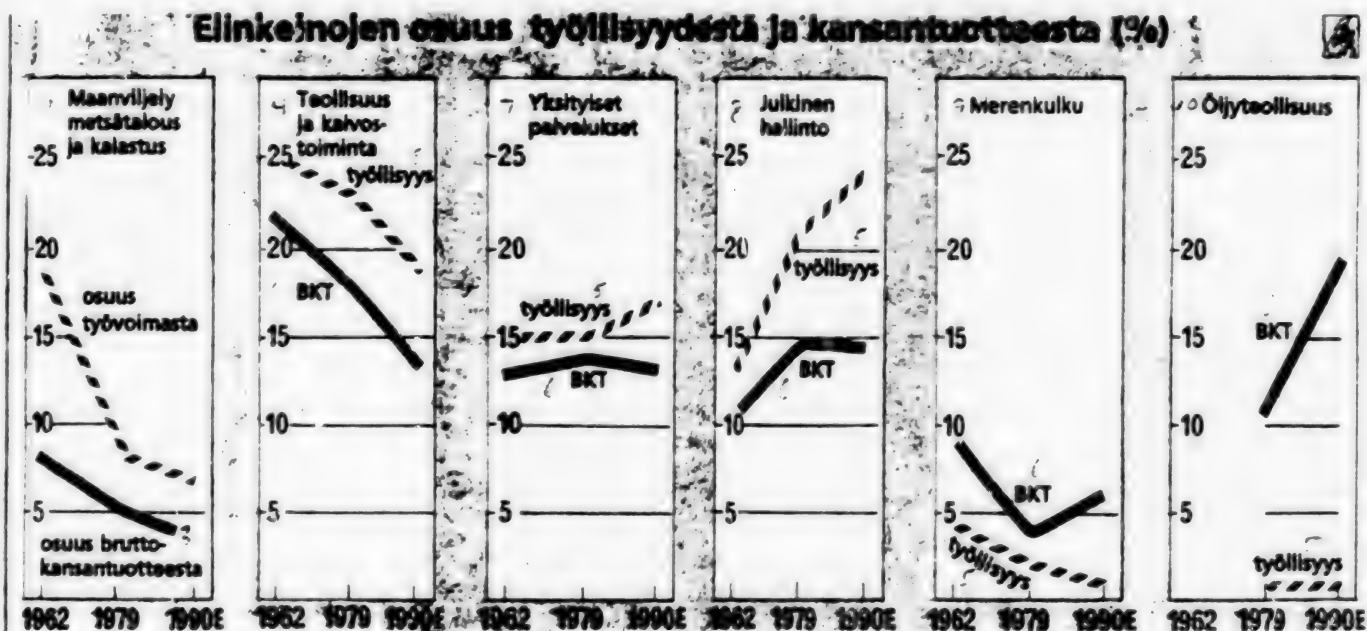
In everyday Norway the guidelines of the Oslo-group seem idealistic. Continuing

dual positions in the country's international bid competition are the reality of industry. The most important task of the Ministry of Industry is to resolve whether it is worth-while for the state to pay the difference in a Norwegian bid, which won as the lowest in a competition, in order to keep jobs at home. Also the new government has not been able to avoid taking out small loans.

The government's agenda now is the formation of next year's budget. It has been assumed that the budget's deficit will be covered by oil money, but the drop from the estimated income of 30 billion kroner to 20 billion this and next year will make matters more difficult.

In the spring the new rulers will be faced with the income policy. Wage negotiations will be conducted in a new setting in which the government is not expected to participate in wage solutions in the same manner as the Social Democrats. In Sweden a similar situation brought negotiations to a halt and resulted in further complications.

Share of Commerce and Industry in Employment and GNP (%)



Norway's problem is the low employment effect of oil and maritime commerce, which have become significant production factors. Agriculture, fishing, and industry are losing their share of production as well as employment. Services and public administration are providing additional jobs, but their share of production is declining.

Key:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 6. GNP |
| 2. Share of labor force | 7. Services of private sector |
| 3. Share of GNP | 8. Public administration |
| 4. Industry and mining | 9. Maritime commerce |
| 5. Employment | 10. Oil industry |

New Oil Minister Vidkunn Hveding Promises: Oil Exploration in North To Be Increased

Exploratory, experimental drilling will be increased in the waters of northern Norway. A political decision on whether this will take place by extending the exploration period or by increasing the number of drilling platforms will be made in the Norwegian parliament during the winter, states Norway's new Oil and Energy Minister Vidkunn Hveding in an interview with HELSINGIN SANOMAT.

According to Hveding the oil policy of the new rightwing government does not mean a perceptible change from practice carried out during the Social Democratic era. A significant renovation is being planned for Statoil, which was criticized conspicuously during the election campaign. The new rulers would like to separate the decisionmaking process concerning the administration and policies of the state-owned oil company from the commercial interests of the company.

In Hveding's opinion for Norwegians energy cooperation among the Nordic countries means a continuation of the same commercial cooperation which has been accomplished so far. "Norway supports the possible construction of a gas pipeline through northern Sweden as only one alternative."

The inclusion of foreign companies in the search for oil and gas, on the other hand, is according to Hveding based only on the competence these companies have to offer.

Even Finnish companies are well known to the minister, who has acquired extensive experience in the area of oil. "Yes, I know Neste," he said politely in answer to the question about Finland's inclusion in the exploratory phase in northern waters. "However, I do not know about Neste's experience in drilling. Neste is known here as a good commercial company," stated Hveding.

A Professional in the Field of Energy

Vidkunn Hveding is a well-known name in Norwegian energy politics. He has worked as the director of the state-owned power company, but resigned because of the "indecisiveness of politicians". His position as a professor at Trondheim Technical College and as vice chairman of the board of directors of Statoil also attest to his competency.

Hveding, who speaks several foreign languages, most recently had his own consulting firm. One of the most assuming jobs he had was to explain to the Kuwaitis in their own language about methods used in the exploitation of oil reserves.

If the minister himself is a professional in the area of oil and new in the area of politics, he has chosen a full-blooded, skilled politician as his assistant. State Secretary Hans Henrik Ramm is young and well trained in politics. In Norway in addition to ministers in the ministries state secretaries are also replaced in connection with the change of power.

Goals Are Never Achieved

State Secretary Ramm, who is currently planning the bourgeois government's energy policy, does not consider the acceleration of the exploration and production of

oil to be an easy task. He points out the experience of the North Sea where all the established goals were not achieved because of adversities.

"On the other hand, it has been noted that this activity has not caused difficulties for the fishing industry as was feared. The effects of accidents also seem to have remained smaller than what one might expect from the vocal arguments of politicians,"

State Secretary Ramm considers it inevitable that local interests will be taken into consideration in the building of an oil and gas industry in northern Norway. If the development of well-being is anticipated as the result of oil income, then one decade is a short time to wait.

A Gas Pipeline Along the Coastline

In Ramm's opinion it should be remembered that everything is still in the realm of imagination in talking about an oil industry for northern Norway. Nothing has been decided since exploration is still in the initial stage.

The alternative of a gas pipeline to the continent through Sweden that has been brought up in discussions will only be considered under exceptional conditions. It is more likely that a pipeline will be built along Norway's coastline, states Ramm.

As far as the concept of Nordic industrial cooperation is concerned Ramm says briefly after thinking about it for a moment: "The markets are such that the best offer will win no matter where it comes from.

"The government does not intend to regulate enterprises nor is it able to do so. Industrial cooperation in the Nordic countries will happen or not happen regardless of government officials." The state secretary does not believe that the corporations of neighboring countries will be included in the exploration stage.

Cooperation would be more natural in the refining of oil. In Sweden there is a lot of unused refining capacity and Norway's state-owned Statoil is also planning considerable expansion.

Ramm believes that the reorganization of Statoil's position will take several years.

"In recent years even the state budget has been compiled according to the plans made by Statoil. The budget makers have had a menu of the same item for many years already," stated the state secretary in describing the situation.

"Our intent is to separate the administrative power of the state-owned oil company from its business activities. It is not right that the same company controls development and final production.

"In our opinion the various oil companies, Statoil included, should bring their plans before an organ elected by the people, an organ which will then consider what is best and what is suitable for accomplishment.

The intent of the new government is also to eliminate the requirement that Statoil must control at least half of all new oil deposits. "It is sufficient that half is controlled by Norwegian companies and not just the state-owned company, Statoil," states State Secretary Ramm.

10576

CSO: 3107/31

EVREN GIVES IMPETUS TO NUCLEAR POWER GENERATION PROJECTS

Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 13 Nov 81 p 8

[Text] Ankara, (HURRIYET)--Head of State Gen Kenan Evren, speaking in Urfa at the laying of the foundation of the Ataturk Dam Bypass Tunnel, said, "We must establish a nuclear power plant. In the year 2000 our only salvation will be nuclear power plants." His words were aimed at closing the energy gap. Gen Evren's sentiments about nuclear energy were taken as a directive by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Turkish Electric Power Enterprise, the Turkish Scientific and Technical Research Institute, the atomic research centers, and the universities. Everyone began preparations in earnest for planning and building a nuclear power plant.

Intensive efforts are now under way to sign a second contract for the half-completed Silifke Akkuyu Nuclear Power Plant, whose construction by the Swedish ASEA Atomic Company was halted because of the inability to secure continued foreign credits. The Turkish Electric Power Enterprise has decided to increase the output of the power plant in the second contract from 600 to 900 megawatts, since the original plans of 5 years ago are now outmoded. Thus, Turkey's first nuclear power plant will be built to produce greater power than originally planned, but, because of the necessity for a second contract, it is thought that it will cost Turkey \$1 billion to build it. The power plant, provided the contract is signed and construction resumes in 1982, will not be ready for service until 1989 or 1990. Serious consideration is being given to locating a second nuclear power plant somewhere in Sinop Province. If the process of awarding the contract for the Sinop site is completed by 1985, this second power plant could be ready for operation by 1992 or 1993.

When one looks at The Turkish Electric Power Enterprise's files on nuclear power plant planning, a natural remark is to say, "The plan is great, but what about its implementation?" The files point out the necessity for Turkey to construct nine nuclear power plants by the year 2000. The plan is great, the idea is good, no question about the necessity, but the fact of the matter is that we are having a great deal of difficulty in building the first Turkish nuclear power plant. Why are we having this degree of difficulty in building a nuclear power plant? The answer is that Turkey's foreign credit contingencies are very low. The Swedish company which declared that it could secure foreign credit for Turkey's first nuclear power plant was forced to withdraw from the project after several years.

The Japanese have now begun to appear on the scene in connection with Turkey's nuclear power plants. They are tackling the problem of building the nuclear power plant, and it is said that they want to create special facilities for Turkey. Within a few months, when the Akkuyu Power Plant contract is reopened, we will again be visited by the big companies that produce nuclear power plants--the West Germans, the Americans, the French, the Japanese, and the Swedes. What do they intend to do?

Gen Evren brought up the subject of nuclear power plants at precisely the right time. When one examines the reports reaching Gen Evren, the surprising fact emerges that countries all around us are forming nuclear relationships and building nuclear bridges. According to the report, nuclear development is taking place in the countries of our general region with the following partners: Morocco (U.S., France, Finland); Algeria (France, Belgium, Brazil); Libya (USSR, Argentina, Pakistan); Egypt (USSR, U.S., France, West Germany, India, Australia); Iraq (USSR, France, India, Italy, Brazil, China, and Portugal); Saudi Arabia (France, Britain, U.S.); Pakistan (Canada, France, Britain, China, West Germany); Israel (U.S., France, South Africa, Argentina); Tunisia (France, Libya, India, West Germany, China, Sweden); Syria (India, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, France); Kuwait (Britain, France, West Germany); Iran (France, U.S., Britain, West Germany, India, Sweden, Italy).

9743

CSO: 4654/55

BILL PROPOSES CREATION OF ENERGY CONSERVATION FUND

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 12 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] Ankara (THA)--The "Energy Conservation Bill" currently on the agenda of the Council of Ministers is expected to be approved and to enter into force by the first of the year.

The bill, prepared by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, proposes conservation in all fields of energy utilization. And after it becomes law it will regulate energy conservation with regulations and directives prepared separately for each type of energy.

The bill proposes that in energy utilization the consumer be assessed 10 kuruş per unit and that the receipts from this be used to establish an energy conservation fund.

This fund will be used for the construction and maintenance of electrical energy production and distribution facilities and for petroleum exploration.

The bill also provides for the enforcing of restrictions on energy utilization. According to the bill, a separate unit, which would assume the enforcement function, is to be created within the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources.

According to the bill, which calls for limiting heating in residences to a maximum of 20 degrees [centigrade] and electricity use in store display window lighting to 4 watts per square meter, continuous monitoring will be carried out to verify whether these limits are being respected and the officials will be provided with the necessary technical equipment.

The bill provides for the implementation of a system of heavy penalties for those not conforming with the energy conservation [regulation].

In this regard, those not paying the conservation assessment and those exceeding the limits imposed for heating and lighting will be fined and the money collected will go to the fund.

In addition, the bill proposes that, in the granting of building construction licenses, the projects be examined for conformity with energy conservation standards.

Those projects not meeting the standards would not be licensed and, furthermore, the owners would be fined.

The bill will endorse the use of double paned windows in regions with harsh climatic conditions and double pane windows will be required in all future buildings.

CSO: 4654/98

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER--Izmir, (Special)--In a statement to MILLIYET, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources Serbulent Bingol said that Turkey's coal-based energy reserves will become insufficient after the year 2000. Noting that the search is under way for new sources of energy to overcome the impending bottleneck, the minister continued by saying, "On the basis of known sources of coal and water in Turkey today, our reserves of these kinds of energy will begin to fall short during the next century. Although the search for new sources of energy is continuing, our country will be obliged to build nuclear power plants just as all the other countries have been obliged to do. This necessitates a technology which requires a long time to develop." [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 5 Nov 81 p 8] 9743

BLACK SEA URANIUM--Ankara, (Turkish News Agency)--"The Black Sea Natural Resources Research Project," which was started in 1977 following the public assertion that there existed a very large uranium reserve in the Black Sea, and which was carried out through the joint efforts of The Mining Research Institute and the Turkish Navy, has now published its findings. According to the report, the extent of the uranium reserves in the area is such that "with today's uranium market prices and the cost of the needed technology the uranium has no medium-term or long-term economic value." Thus, with the abandonment of all hope regarding the mining of Black Sea uranium, attention has now been focused on a very large layer of gelatinous, pitch-black, organically rich matter which was discovered during the research project. It is thought that this substance may be a source of energy in itself. In tests conducted on the jellylike material, it was noted that its temperature at combustion reached 1,930 kilogram calories. In a report on the tests prepared by Abdullah Gedik, Taner Saltoglu, and Huseyin Kaplan, three specialists from The Mining Research Institute, it was stated that samples of the material taken from the bottom of the Black Sea reveal that the top 20 to 30 centimeters of the sediment covering the level areas of the deep seabed consist of approximately 40 percent calcium carbonate. [Text] [Istanbul MILLI GAZETE in Turkish 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 7] 9743

OIL IN DIYARBAKIR PROVINCE--Ergani, Diyarbakir Province, (HURRIYET News Agency)--The Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) has stepped up its drilling operations in northeast Diyarbakir Province and has discovered oil at the "Ulas-1" well, located at the Tekevler site near Ergani. The oil is of a specific gravity of 34 and will produce 1,200 barrels per day. Officials of the TPAO's Southeast Regional Office confirmed that the oil had been discovered at the "Ulas-1" well

in the vicinity of Ergani; however, they advised that a detailed announcement will be made by the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. We learned that the TPAO has been conducting four separate drilling operations in the vicinity of Ergani for the past 10 months and that they have struck oil at 1,300 meters in the "Ulas-1" well. Drilling in that well will continue down to 3,000 meters because of the possibility that the newly discovered oil-bearing stratum may contain a richer deposit. The TPAO is also continuing to drill at the nearby "Ulas-2" and "Ulas-3" wells. There are increasing indications that oil may also be found in these wells. We learned that the TPAO's Southeast Regional Director, Mehmet Amac, is going to Ankara to brief the Petroleum Office Chairmanship on the situation. [Text] [Istanbul DUNYA in Turkish 13 Nov 81 p 8] 9743

WINTER ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE--Izmir--The Director of the Turkish Electric Power Enterprise, Kamil Toktas, said that the electricity shortage will get worse during the coming 3 months. Speaking in Izmir on this subject, Toktas said that in order to eliminate electric outages it would be necessary to have 10 more power plants similar to the Sariyar Power Plant, in addition to the power plants already in existence. "If things were like that," he continued, "even when a breakdown did occur there would be no shortage of electricity. Our worst months are November, December, and January. These are the months when housewives and industrialists do their heaviest work." Citing the fact that each year three times the amount of electricity produced by the Sariyar Power Plant is wasted through various means, Toktas made the following recommendations to housewives and industrialists: 1. Use your home appliances on weekends and holidays. 2. Reduce the number of light bulbs in your chandeliers. 3. Install capacitors in your electric motors. 4. Lower the factory space lighting to the minimum level. 5. Use fluorescent and mercury vapor lamps in factory lighting. 6. Overhaul factory equipment during the months of November, December, and January. [Text] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 31 Oct 81 p 1] 9743

PRICE HIKE FOR SOVIET ELECTRICITY--Ankara--The Soviet Union has raised the price of the electricity which it sells to Turkey by 3.5 percent. This raises the price for 1000 kilowatts to 291.2 lira. The agreement relative to the price increase for electricity imported from the Soviet Union will enter into effect after it is approved by the Turkish Electrical Power Enterprise. The electricity which we purchase from this country meets the requirements of 15 provinces. According to the agreement, 720 million kW of electricity will be purchased from the Soviet Union yearly. According to the terms of the agreement reached in Batum between Soviet and Turkish representatives, the purchase of electrical energy from the Soviet Union will continue until 1986 and the agreement will be reviewed each year. [Text] [Istanbul GUNAYDIN in Turkish 13 Dec 81 p 5]

CSO: 4654/98

CGIL-CISL-UIL DOCUMENT ON LABOR COSTS

Rome RASSEGNA SINDACALE in Italian 17 Dec 81 pp 41-43

[Text] Rome, 14 Dec 1981

The secretariat of the joint Labor Federation has approved the text of the proposal on fiscal and tax handling of wage increases and labor costs and of its development in relation to the fight against inflation and recession; recommendations on the approaches and priorities in the negotiating platform and its development; proposals relating to revision of seniority increases, and criteria for the establishment of a Southland solidarity fund. This text will be coordinated with that dealing with the other nine points contained in the negotiating package we shall be taking into the final showdown with the government and the employers. Finally, the program and criteria were approved for the membership poll, to which the entire package will be submitted. The poll will be completed by 30 January 1972, to coincide with the convocation of the General Councils of the Federation, set for 25 and 26 January 1982.

So as to make some contribution, through a search for consistent behavior in wage increases and labor costs and the fight against inflation by holding the line at 16 percent, the Joint Federation is taking that inflation forecast level as a threshold for organized labor's demand policies.

Fully aware that achievement of a wage and labor cost policy consistent with the goal of gradual reduction of inflation depends in large part on the ability of the Joint Federation to orient and direct the demand decisions of organized labor, we feel it necessary to back up that union strategy with a concerted fiscal and contributory maneuver which will provide both incentives and disincentives, respectively, to behavior inconsistent with the agreed-upon goal of slowing inflation.

This maneuver consists of the following:

total elimination of the fiscal drag weighing upon nominal wage increases below 16 percent through monthly tax withholding adjusted in

figures to the several levels of income and by means of a percentage abatement of taxable income and further increases in tax withholding to take effect at the end of 1982, at a total cost which is estimated for 1982 at about 4.7 trillion lire, for income from employment (including commitments already made by the government);

elimination, in the manner deemed most suitable, of the tax burden on wage increases in excess of 16 percent, but consequent upon corresponding increments in productivity, which may be earmarked for increases in nominal wages and not for any cutback in working hours;

for the manufacturing industry, fiscalization, in the strict sense of the word, of the corporate share of the social costs assessed at each level of the escalator corresponding to the anticipated rate of inflation of 16 percent (45 points in 1982) following a freeze in real numbers of current payments for extension of fiscalization of social costs (7 trillion lire) part of which will be transformed from a percentage addition to the tax quotas into a real-figure contribution per employee, and retaining the understanding that fiscalization of the social costs at each escalator point corresponding to the anticipated rate of inflation will be implemented in the form of regular predetermined payments and may be in whole or in part additional to the present payments only on condition that the C.i.g. deficit be made up first through a suitable increase in corporate payments and that the funds required to finance said fiscalization be obtained in a way that will not contribute to inflation, with the specific exclusion of any increase in the VAT or in sums withheld from employee wages;

restoring the fiscal drag on increases in base wages in excess of the actual rate of inflation and in an increase, should such wage increase occur, in workers' income tax liability for their total wage income, with the resulting increased revenues earmarked for increased pensions and increased family subsidies;

should there be a significant discrepancy between the 16-percent anticipated increase and the actual rate of inflation, when the time comes to write the 1983 budget bill the union will confer with the government to define such further compensatory measures as may be required to guarantee, bearing in mind the tax treatment accorded wage increases not in excess of 16 percent, protection for the real purchasing power of wages and to redistribute throughout the entire taxpaying population the effects stemming from exceptional international inflationary tensions should they appear.

The entire maneuver of fiscal and tax measures on wage levels and labor costs in 1982 must also be managed through regular meetings between government and labor to check on the manner and timing of achievement of the selected targets, with a continuing commitment on the part of the Federation to the restructuring of the rates curve and the steps and to restoring balance to the tax burden on single-income families.

Contract Renewals

The renewal of collective bargaining contracts cannot be a halt in the labor movement's strategy, but, on the contrary, marks one of the loftiest and most meaningful points in the achievement of democratic assurance of its overall performance. This is true because the economic, social, and civic growth fallout from collective bargaining -- as well as the political value of the great mass debate that precedes, accompanies, and follows each contract renegotiation -- are an integral and inseparable part of the overall labor rights action through which the union pursues its own strategic objectives and expresses its own political presence in the economy and in society.

Therefore, contract renegotiations which will unfold next year are an inseparable part of organized labor's strategy for the fight against inflation and recession and in the defense of jobs.

This essential political interdependence between labor's overall strategy and the handling of contract renegotiations must be reflected in the consistent identification of the demand priorities which will guide the course of collective bargaining.

By way of overall guidelines we find that:

renegotiation of collective contracts must take place at regular expiration dates, as part of the independent relations between the labor categories involved in contract renegotiations and their specific counterparts;

definition and management of bargaining platforms is part of the autonomy of the category organizations, which is expressed in the specific demand choices made through democratic polls of the workers, ruling out any trace of centralization at the inter-union level in the negotiation of the issues of merit in collective labor contracts;

the essential correlation between the whole corpus of contract renegotiations and labor's strategic initiative -- a correlation which the present economic and social condition of the country makes more than ever necessary and important -- must be insured by the Joint Federation through formulation of harmonious approaches on the essential aspects of the bargaining issues and achieved by way of an adequate and responsible coordination policy.

The truth of the matter is that the circumstances under which contract renegotiations take place and the innate logic of organized labor's commitment to work toward the overall objectives of fighting inflation and recession carry with them the need for a specific, agreed-upon procedure for collective verification of the individual approaches to and handling of issues, so as to guarantee a more important role in policy formation to the representative bodies of the joint Federation, and hence accentuation of the joint and confederal dimension of organized labor's mode of being and acting.

In this sense the Joint Federation assumes as central priorities in all contract renegotiations a reduction in the work-week, reform in job structuring, and control of all restructuring processes, as well as the choice of foremen and middle management personnel.

a. Shortening of the work week is a policy choice which, by reason of its direct organic connection with labor's efforts to protect jobs, constitutes an essential strategic transition to combat and remove the negative social and economic effects of recession.

Therefore organized labor must, bearing in mind the autonomy and specificity of labor's choices in the handling of contract renegotiations, urge upon and demand of government decisions on economic policy and social and community services that aim at and support the goal of a shortened work-week as part of more general measures designed to protect jobs and assure the social well-being of the workers.

On the more specific ground of contract bargaining the Joint Federation embraces the goal of achieving, by the middle of the current decade, a reduction in the work-week to 35 hours, as demanded by the whole of organized labor in Europe; the imminent renegotiation of contracts must mark a substantial and meaningful approach to that goal, utilizing to that end the current and foreseeable margins of increased productivity to be required of employees, whether they stem from innovative and reorganizational processes in the productive system, or whether they result from the more rational and flexible nature of the work-week which its shortening makes possible.

In this sense the reduction of the work-week must be accompanied and supported by still broader changes in the overall system of hours at the workplace and in society, with provision made, partly through the connection between a labor and category initiative, for an overall flexibility plan for on-the-job time in all contracting sectors with consistent regulations for shift and part-time work, so as to align the real subjective needs of the workers and specific demands now emerging in some sectors of the labor market with requirements for flexibility having to do with job structuring and with specific matches between the activities of earning a living, government administration, and services.

Lastly, the sweeping project of reorganizing the work-week which must accompany and support its reduction in the forthcoming contract renegotiations must be able to rely on an adequate start on reorganization of working hours in public and community services and in society as a whole, so as to augment the practicability of the policy of job protection through reductions in the work-week.

b. Bargaining over job structuring is one of the essential factors in labor's control over plant restructuring, over the work environment, over corporate plans and over their impact on employment and working conditions.

Therefore, in the forthcoming contract negotiations, we perceive a need to consolidate and strengthen this instrument for labor control, guaranteeing the real exercise of the right to information at the corporate and sector levels, including that on corporate plans for production and restructuring as well as on the plans of government offices and services, thus magnifying organized labor's power to intervene on issues of the local impact of such restructuring processes. It is therefore essential that we upgrade the first part of the contracts, that we direct it so as to perfect and expand this body of regulations, in a limited but practical way, and that it include an analysis of the application of that portion of the contracts as to the meaningful commitments to be sought from management, but also on the limitations on labor action to be removed.

c. On-the-job promotions to be covered in the forthcoming contract negotiations must start with upgrading and development of a single set of rules for promotion as practical and irreversible abandonment of unjustifiable discrimination among workers.

On this basis a policy must be imposed and implemented for job promotions that will guarantee adequate recognition for new individual and collective skills which the transformation and innovation of the productive processes will bring to light, and that will support further upgrading of the skill requirements of the job through greater assignment of responsibility and better training of workers and recognizable tie-in between the individual tasks and the broader processes of work and of specific corporate processes.

Against this background there must be adequate treatment of the problem of the role and job status of middle management people, of technicians, and of new specialists, so as to insure adequate recognition and suitable promotion in their specific capacities as a part of the uniform promotion policy.

The response to all these demands must also broaden the range of skills and the structure of parametrical differences, making the closest possible connection between pay-scales based on seniority and the actual vocational growth which experience on the job makes it possible to acquire. There will also be declaration of the need to upgrade manual tasks under the promotion plan, as well as tasks which are demanding or less agreeable, so as to insure recognition, including monetary recognition, to the workers who perform them.

Seniority Raises

The question of seniority increases must somehow be consistently tied in with the broader project for reform in the wage structure, since the nature of the institution of severance pay cannot be or become inconsistent with the overall adoption of reform of the wage structure which labor intends to pursue with increasing vigor through collective bargaining.

Therefore the discussion over the reserves for seniority raises must start from the conclusions reached by the Montecatini assembly, without prejudice to the debate which, since that time, has developed on the basis of those very conclusions and carefully assessing, with respect to labor's position on reform of the wage structure and to the negotiated agreements which may emerge from practical discussions with management, the practicability of new and additional scenarios for revising that institution, especially in the light of the political, cultural, and social debate that has thus far developed. That political review will take place, specifically, as part of the priority decision in favor of gradual standardization of the practice among the various categories and among all workers, a priority option which obviously rules out any tampering with previous reserves, while there must be some assessment of the advisability of guaranteeing protection for the real value of annual set-asides through indexing to changes in the cost of living or some other parameter for reassessment and providing, when particular circumstances (such as purchase of a home) demand it, the possibility for workers to have access to the retirement fund reserves while still employed.

Southland Solidarity Fund

The relatively greater adverse effects of the recession on social and income conditions in the Mezzogiorno involve the urgent need for devising new specific strategies for getting southern industry rolling again and for turning around the present tendency to siphon resources away from the South. To this end there must be new channels for accumulation of capital and use of resources for investments and for the maintenance of jobs in the Mezzogiorno, while abiding by the prime requirement for sweeping improvement of economic policy, beginning with the state participation companies, with national and regional planning, and with the decisions of privately owned corporations to upgrade and expand the South's production base.

Given these conditions, furthermore, through the concerted efforts and solidarity of all workers, the Joint Federation plans to set up special machinery for accumulating resources to be earmarked for investment in the southern zones.

There must therefore be submitted to the mandatory poll of the workers for approval of the entire platform of organized labor for fighting inflation and recession the proposal to establish a fund for social and productive investment in the Mezzogiorno and designed to foster cooperative action in support of self-management initiatives and to create new job opportunities for the Southland's young.

Adoption of the necessary regulatory provisions for establishment of such a fund is part and parcel of the discussion with government on labor's platform for fighting inflation and recession and of the conclusions that will emerge from that confrontation.

The Fund must be managed by a public structure which offers adequate guarantees of viability and efficiency with respect to the purposes of

the said Fund, and which will conduct its activities on the basis of guidelines laid down by a monitoring body set up by organized labor.

Joining in this experience of independent labor participation in the accumulation of resources for investment in the Mezzogiorno will be the cooperative movement, which has already expressed its appreciation of the idea and has stated that it stands ready, willing, and able to share actively in this undertaking.

The Southland Solidarity Fund will get its initial endowment -- after that startup phase there will be a decision as to the advisability of casting about for new and additional sources of financing -- from monies remaining in withholding accounts established for now-lapsed or unsuitable fiscal purposes (Gescal, Tbc, Enaoli, etc.), as well as from voluntary worker contributions to be settled during national contract negotiations and spelled out in contracts, and whose restitution and remuneration must also be guaranteed with the help of government.

The technical terms and specific forms for establishing and operating the Fund will be devised by executive bodies of the Joint Federation on the basis of the principles and criteria submitted to the workers for their approval in the poll.

This undertaking is intimately linked both to organized labor's strategic decision to take an active and practical role of its own in the processes of democratizing the economy, and to its own demand initiative for the formation of machinery and policies to support employment in the areas of the nation hardest hit or most seriously threatened by social and productive dysfunction.

Against this background the development of debate over the formulation of additional proposals for control of the processes of capital formation, investment strategies, corporate choices as to production and organization, and their relation to public planning of the economy takes on extraordinary importance, as does broadened ongoing discussion of the participatory and control powers of organized labor and of the workers through more sophisticated models of economic and industrial democracy.

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CS0: 3104/71

TEXT, COMMENT GIVEN ON UNION, BARGAINING DRAFT LAWS

Draft Law on Unions

Istanbul CUMHURIYET in Turkish 22 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by Erbin Tusalp]

[Text] Ankara--The draft "Unions Law" which will repeal and replace the Law No 274 has taken its final form and is now on the agenda of the National Security Council [NSC].

When the law goes into effect all worker and employer unions formed in accordance with Law No 274 will be "required to submit a property statement." The draft law on unions also states that "unions will have their constitutions arranged no later than 6 months after the Decree No 3 of the NSC is repealed."

The provisional 5th article of the draft law says: "On the date this law goes into effect members of an existing worker union will not be required to meet the condition of being 'currently employed' in order for the union to meet the requirements of this law."

The draft law also states that "worker unions can be formed such that they cover a particular field of specialization all over Turkey and persons working in work places involved in that field of specialization."

The 13 permanent and 5 provisional articles of the Draft Unions Law read as follows:

Article 1--1) Unions and confederations are defined by this law as organizations which are established to protect and develop the exclusively mutual economic, social and cultural interests of those defined as workers or employers.

The establishment of such organizations is free and optional.

2) There shall be no discrimination with respect to sex, family, race, color, language, religion, sect, faith, political thought or political affiliation in founding these organizations, admitting members, electing members to organization's posts and providing services to the members.

Article 2--1) The following are defined as workers by this law: Those providing services in compliance with the terms of a contract; those who have chosen as their profession mainly physical work in accordance with a transportation contract; those who have chosen as their profession the publication of their works in accordance with a publication contract; those who provide physical or mental services in exchange for partnership shares in a company in accordance with a common corporation contract--provided that such a contract is available to all persons in a comparable situation. All persons defined as workers by this law have the right to form or be members of a worker union.

Persons who are covered by the definition given about but are partners in a cooperative company or shareholders in a joint stock company--provided they do not hold privileged shares--also have the right to form unions or be members of a worker union.

Persons employed in work places affiliated with the Ministry of National Defense and the Gendarmerie General Command of the Ministry of the Interior--except those who are doing their military service--reserve the right to form and be members of a worker union.

2) Those serving on the administrative councils, honorary committees of worker organizations or doing other administrative or auditing work within such organizations reserve their membership title in that organization even if they lose the qualifications mentioned in Section 1.

3) Of those entitled to form or be members of a worker union by virtue of this article those who serve on the administrative council or similar body of an establishment as worker representatives in accordance with legislation or a collective work agreement retain their qualification as workers.

4) The fact that a person working in accordance with a service contract is subject to the Retirement Fund Law No 5434 does not prevent him from qualifying as a worker.

Article 3--1) Persons or corporate bodies employing persons who have the right to form or be members of worker unions by virtue of Article 2 are defined as employers. Persons and corporate bodies defined as employers by this law as well as public institutions have the right to form or be members of employer unions.

2) Those directing or administering an entire establishment or work place in the name of a real person or a corporate body defined as an employer are defined by this law as agents of employers. Agents of employers are considered by this law as employers.

Those who are partners in a common stock company are considered by this law as employers except under circumstances mentioned in Paragraph 1 of Section 1 of Article 2.

3) Persons who serve on committees, honor committees and other administrative and auditing bodies of employer organizations lose their membership in the organization they are affiliated with if they lose their qualification as employers or agents of employers.

Article 4--1) (a) Military persons; (b) inspectors, controllers, directors and other higher-level administrative personnel; (c) persons working in the field of religion and worship cannot form or be members of unions as defined in Articles 2 and 3.

2) Military persons who are not pursuing military careers shall have their rights spelled out by this law suspended for as long as they are under arms. However, this ruling does not prevent these persons from paying their dues to unions they belong to and contributing to mutual assistance funds mentioned in Paragraph (c) of Section 2 of Article 14.

Article 5--1) Membership in existing organizations is, by this law, optional. Membership in an organization is won by the filling out and signing in quadruplicate of membership registration cards and the approval of the authorized body of that organization. One copy of the registration cards is sent to the Ministry of Labor, one copy is sent to the Regional Labor Directorate, one copy is kept at union headquarters and one copy is kept at the union branch office.

A person whose application for membership is rejected for no justifiable reason or who does not get a reply within 30 days of his or her application can take the matter up with a labor court.

A person cannot be a member of more than one union at the same time.

2) If a worker or an employer wants to apply for membership in a union within 3 months of the termination of his or her membership in that union the person must have the signature and the date on his or her membership card endorsed by a notary public.

3) A person who qualified as a worker must be 16 years of age or older in order to be a member of a worker union. Persons younger than 16 years of age can become union members by the written consent of their legal representatives. However, union members younger than 16 years of age cannot vote in the union's general assembly.

Article 6--1) Any union member can withdraw from the organization by turning in a notice to that effect 3 months in advance. The withdrawal notice must be signed by the person and certified and endorsed by an independent witness in the presence of a notary public. This procedure must be done in quadruplicate and the copies must be sent by the notary public to the authorities specified in Article 5.

When a person's membership in an organization is withdrawn or terminated the date of resignation or termination is recorded on the person's membership registration card.

The format and contents of membership cards and withdrawal notices as well as procedures in this connection are to be determined by an authorized body.

3) A person whose membership in a worker or employer union is terminated keeps his membership rights in all mutual assistance or retirement funds to which he

has paid dues or made contributions in proportion to the amount he or she has paid to that fund.

The total amount to be paid in order to have rights in such funds is determined by the constitution of the organization. However, this amount cannot exceed 5,000 Turkish liras. The constitution of the organization also determines the time that can elapse between the resignation of a person and his or her written application for the claim of his or her rights in such funds; this time period cannot be less than 15 days and more than 2 months.

4) The fact that a worker union member becomes unemployed or that he changes his job without changing the field of specialization in which his union is involved does not affect that person's membership in that union.

In the event a person's service contract is terminated for any reason the employer must report the situation in at most 5 workdays to the authorities mentioned in Article 5.

Article 7--1) A person whose membership in an organization is terminated in accordance with the rules and regulations stipulated by the organization's constitution has the right to appeal the termination decision before the general assembly. The decision of the general assembly may be appealed in a labor court no later than 3 months after the general assembly's decision is delivered to the person in question. The labor court's decision is final.

2) The decision taken by the general assembly to terminate the membership of a person is transmitted, in writing, to the official authorities specified in Article 11. The Regional Labor Directorate can appeal the general assembly's decision in a labor court no later than 3 months after this decision is delivered to the official authorities. The labor court's decision is final.

Article 8--1) Worker unions are established to show activity in a certain field of specialization all over Turkey and to cover workers employed in work places involved in that field of specialization. No worker union can be established on the basis of profession.

Employer unions are established to show activity in a certain field of specialization all over Turkey and to cover employers involved in that field of specialization.

2) Confederations are established by the union of at least 7 unions from different fields of specialization.

3) The fields of specialization, which must not be more than 24 in number, are determined by a constitution to be issued. This constitution is to be composed with international standards in mind. In the preparation of this constitution, the Supreme Arbiters' Council will request the views of the worker confederation representing the largest number of workers and the employer confederation representing the largest number of employers. These views must be submitted by the parties concerned no later than 10 days after the request is made.

Military work places are to be organized as a separate field of specialization.

Persons whose field of specialization is not specifically listed by the constitution mentioned above but who are entitled to be members of unions established in accordance with this law are classified under the field of general service.

All cases pertaining to the repeal of this constitution are to be decided upon by the Council of State within a period of 2 months.

The field of specialization under which a work place is to be classified is determined by the Ministry of Labor. Those concerned can challenge this decision in a labor court which reaches a decision on the case within a period of 2 months. In case this decision is appealed the Supreme Court of Appeals makes a final decision on the case.

4) The number of workers working in a certain field of specialization and the distribution of worker unions is to be indicated in labor statistics to be issued by the Ministry of Labor each year.

Article 9--1) Worker and employer unions established in accordance with this law can freely join in or withdraw from international worker and employer unions which are not involved in activities against the system of the Turkish government, the national, democratic, nonsectarian and social characteristics of the Turkish state based on human rights, the principles of the indivisibility of the state, the country and the nation, the unconditional sovereignty of the Turkish nation which will not be permitted to remain in the hands of any person, group or class under any circumstances and freedom of faith and religion.

2) Unions intending to join an international organization must submit copies of the constitution of the organization to the Ministries of the Interior and Labor 3 months before the union applies for admission into that organization. In the event the union is notified within 3 months by the Council of Ministers that the international organization in question contravenes the principles mentioned above the union cannot be a member of that organization. The Council of State makes a decision on appeals concerning the decision of the Council of Ministers no later than 3 months after such an appeal is filed.

Article 10--1) In order to establish a worker union a person is required to be currently employed in the given field of specialization in addition to satisfying the conditions specified in Section 2 of this article.

2) A union member who will serve on administrative, auditing or honorary councils of the union or who will do similar work within the union must be an adult who is qualified to exercise his civil rights, who is not barred from public service, who has not been convicted for any of the crimes mentioned in Section 12 of Article 31 of this law [as published], who can read and write Turkish and who is a Turkish citizen.

3) Turkish Cypriot worker and employer unions are entitled to join confederations formed in Turkey.

Article 11--1) The founders of unions formed in accordance with this law as well as persons who will be directing and governing the organization until its first general assembly must report their names, their professions and their places of residence and submit the constitution of the organization, in exchange for a receipt, to the most senior civil servant in the area.

The union becomes a corporate body as soon as its constitution is submitted.

2) As soon as the union becomes a corporate body the founders publish the constitution of the organization as well as the names, professions and places of residence of the persons assigned to direct and govern the union until the first general assembly in a local paper or a paper published in the nearest locality if a local paper does not exist. The founders can, if they wish, restrict the newspaper notice to just the name and the headquarters of the union. In that event documents mentioned in this section must appear on the notice boards of the most senior civil servant in the area and the Regional Labor Directorate for 1 month and printed copies of the documents can be distributed to concerned parties at their expense. This distribution is not subject to fees.

3) Regional Labor Directorates maintain a register for worker and employer unions within a framework to be specified by the Ministry of Labor. Copies of these registers are sent to the Ministry of Labor.

4) Unions established in accordance with this law must hold their first general assembly no later than 6 months after they become corporate bodies. This same rule applies to the opening of union branches.

5) Names, professions and places of residence of persons elected to administrative, auditing and honorary councils by the general assembly as well as changes in the union constitution and the opening of new branches must be reported to the authorities and announced publicly in accordance with guidelines specified in this article.

6) Joining in and withdrawing from confederations is subject to rules specified in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of this article.

Article 12--1) The general assembly, the administrative council, the auditing council and the honorary council are imperative organs for a union. Unions can have other organs as well. However, the functions and responsibilities of the general assembly, the auditing council and the honorary council cannot be transferred to these organs.

Imperative organs, except the general assembly, must have at least three members. However, one auditor may suffice for a branch auditing council.

For imperative organs as many reserve members are elected as the number serving on the organ. These elections are held by the general assembly. Imperative organs for branches are elected by branch general assemblies.

2) Central and branch general assemblies of unions established in accordance with this law must meet at least once every 2 years.

All elections held by the general assemblies, except those for commissions, must be by secret balloting.

Reports pertaining to the activities and finances of the period between two general assemblies as well as auditing council or auditors' reports and budget proposals for the next period must be distributed to the members of the general assembly before each meeting.

Article 13--1) A simple majority of the members of central and branch general assemblies constitutes a quorum for meetings.

Provisional Article 1--Leaders and members of administrative councils of unions established before this law goes into effect must comply with property declaration requirements specified in Article 27 [as published] no later than 3 months after this law is promulgated.

Provisional Article 2--Constitutions and authorized bodies stipulated by the law must be prepared, formed and put into effect no later than 6 months after this law goes into effect.

Provisional Article 3--Unions must arrange their constitutions in accordance with this law no later than 6 months after the Decree No 3 of the National Security Council is repealed.

Provisional Article 4--Within 3 months following the period mentioned in Provisional Article 3, union membership cards must be renewed in accordance with the rules specified in this law and sent to the authorities mentioned in Article 5. Workers who are members of more than one union must choose only one of them. Persons who do not renew their membership cards or who continue to be members of more than one union will have their memberships terminated.

Provisional Article 5--On the date this law goes into effect members of an existing worker union will not be required to meet the condition of being "currently employed" as specified in Article 10 in order for the union to meet the requirements of this law.

All unions which exist at the time this law goes into effect must adapt their circumstances to this law irrespective of the size of their membership.

Collective Bargaining Bill Text

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by Erbil Tusalp]

[Text] Ankara--The draft law which will replace the Collective Labor Agreement, Strike and Lockout Law No 275, has taken its final form.

The draft law which is now on the agenda of the National Security Council seeks the signing of "a single collective labor agreement for more than one work places in the same field of specialization and belonging to private or public corporations or public institutions or establishments."

The draft law stipulates that collective labor agreements not be made "for less than 1 and more than 3 years." The draft law provides, however, for "collective labor agreements with indefinite time periods."

The draft law authorizes "employers who are not members of a union to make collective labor agreements in their own work places." The sections of the draft bill dealing with "collective labor agreements, authority to make collective labor agreements, collective bargaining, and disputes and mediation in collective bargaining" are as follows:

Article 1--A) A collective labor agreement is a compact signed between an authorized worker union and an authorized employer union in order to settle issues concerning the signing, contents and termination of a service contract. Collective labor agreements may contain clauses which specify ways to settle mutual debts and rights between the two parties, to implement and verify the agreement and to settle possible disputes between the two parties.

B) Only a single collective labor agreement is signed for more than one work places belonging to private or public corporations or public institutions and establishments and in the same field of specialization.

Such agreements are defined, in the context of this law, as corporate collective labor agreements.

C) A work place cannot be covered by more than one collective labor agreement.

Article 2--The signing, changing and repeal of a collective labor agreement is not valid unless reported in writing.

Article 3--A) A service contract cannot contradict a collective labor agreement unless so specified in the agreement. Clauses in a service contract which contradict clauses in a collective labor agreement are replaced by the clauses in the collective labor agreement. Issues not dealt with in a service contract are subject to related clauses in the collective labor agreement.

Clauses of a service contract favoring the worker are valid unless otherwise specified in the collective labor agreement.

If a collective labor agreement is terminated for whatever reason its clauses pertaining to the service contract are valid as service contract clauses until such time as a new collective labor agreement is signed.

B) Collective labor agreements cannot contain clauses which threaten the integrity of the state with the country and the nation, national security, public order and general public security and which support and encourage acts considered as crimes by law.

Article 4--Collective labor agreements may be made for definite or indefinite periods. The period of a collective labor agreement, if definite, may not be less than 1 year and more than 3 years. The period of an agreement, if indefinite, cannot be extended once the agreement has been signed.

In work which will last less than a year collective labor agreements with periods of less than 1 year can be signed on condition that the agreement expires at the conclusion of the work.

If an indefinite collective agreement has been signed any of the sides may, after the passage of 1 year from the time the agreement has gone into effect, state their opinion and terminate the agreement by giving a notice to that effect 90 days in advance.

Procedures for a new collective agreement can be started 90 days prior to the expiration of a definite period collective labor agreement and immediately after notice of termination is given in the case of an indefinite collective labor agreement.

Article 5--A collective labor agreement is not terminated if one of the unions who signed the agreement is terminated or dissolved or barred from activity or has lost the authority to negotiate or if the employer is changed at the work place at which the collective labor agreement in question is in effect.

If it becomes impossible to terminate an indefinite collective labor agreement as a result of the termination, dissolution or barring from activity of one of the unions who signed the agreement, the collective labor agreement expires 1 years after the union is terminated, dissolved or barred from activity. In the event a union barred from activity resumes its activities during this period the procedure specified in this paragraph becomes invalid.

In the event one of the unions who signed the indefinite collective labor agreement loses its authority to negotiate another union which can substantiate its authority to negotiate can terminate the agreement in accordance with guidelines specified in the Paragraph 3 of Article 4.

Article 6--A) Persons who were not members of the worker union at the time it signed a collective agreement and who began working at the work place after the agreement was signed can benefit from the agreement depending on the dues they pay to the mutual assistance fund of the union in question. On this issue the approval of the union is not sought.

The dues to be paid to the mutual assistance fund is two-thirds of the membership dues. Assistance fund dues to be paid over an extended period of time amount to one-third of the membership dues.

B) A worker or an employer who was a member of a union which signed a collective labor agreement remains subject to the terms of the agreement--except those that have subsequently been changed--even if that worker or employer withdraws from his or her respective union before the expiration of the agreement. In case of indefinite collective labor agreements an employer who terminates his or her membership in a union can terminate the agreement by providing a notice to that effect 90 days in advance on condition that the agreement in question has been in effect for at least 1 year.

Article 7--A) If a worker union represents at least 10 percent of the workers in the the field of specialization it is involved in (except agriculture) and if at least half of the workers at the work place or at each of the work places for which a collective labor agreement will be negotiated are members of that worker union then that worker union is authorized to negotiate a collective labor agreement for the work place(s) in question. For corporate collective labor agreements the work places are considered to be a single unit and therefore majority membership is calculated accordingly.

B) An employer union which represents employers who employ at least 10 percent of the workers in the field of specialization in which the union is involved is authorized to negotiate collective labor agreements for its members. In the event a worker union invites the employer union to collective bargaining the employer union is not required to represent employers who employ at least 10 percent of the workers in the given field of specialization.

An employer who is not a member of a union is authorized to negotiate collective labor agreements for his or her own work place(s).

C) Ministry of Labor statistics issued every year are taken as the basis to determine whether 10 percent of the workers in a given field of specialization are members of a given worker union.

Article 8--A) A worker union intending to negotiate a collective labor agreement

a) requests the Ministry of Labor to document the number of union members employed in the work places to be covered by the agreement and to provide the addresses of other worker unions involved in the same field of specialization;

b) must submit to a notary public, no later than 6 workdays after the number of unions members is determined and the addresses requested are received, a document requesting authority for negotiations.

c) the notary public must, within 6 workdays after the request is submitted, send copies of the document mentioned in (a) and the request for authorization to other worker unions involved in the given field of specialization of the work place(s) in question and the employer union or the employer who will be a party to the negotiations.

B) An employer union or an employer intending to negotiate a collective labor agreement.

a) learns the addresses of the worker unions involved in the given field of specialization through a written application to the Ministry of Labor;

b) states through the notary public to the worker unions involved in the field of specialization of the work place(s) which worker union the employer union or the employer wishes to negotiate with within 6 workdays after the addresses of the unions are received.

C) In corporate collective labor agreements the headquarters of the corporate body is taken as the basis and the procedures specified in this article are implemented accordingly.

Article 9--A) Worker or employer unions or employers who receive the documents sent to them in accordance with Article 8 must, within 6 workdays after the delivery of the documents by the notary public, file any objections they may have in connection with the authority of one or both the parties to negotiate the agreement to the Regional Labor Directorate with which the work place is affiliated.

If the collective labor agreement will cover work places which come under the jurisdiction of more than one Regional Labor Directorate the objections must be filed with the Ministry of Labor.

The Regional Labor Directorate or the Ministry of Labor makes a decision regarding the objection within 6 workdays after the objection is filed. Concerned parties may appeal the decision of the Regional Labor Directorate at the local labor court and that of the Ministry of Labor at the Labor Court in Ankara within 6 workdays after these decisions have been delivered. These appeals are made by petitions filed through the Regional Labor Directorate or the Ministry of Labor.

The court with the proper jurisdiction makes a final decision on objections concerning time periods, procedure and majority within 6 workdays. A trial is held on objections outside those mentioned in which case authorization procedures may be halted. This decision is reported to the Regional Labor Directorate or the Ministry of Labor on the court's initiative.

The verdict reached at the conclusion of the trial may be appealed.

If there are no objections to the authority of a worker or employer union within the period specified by this law or if the objections made are rejected then the union may apply within 6 workdays after the determination of this fact to the Regional Labor Directorate or the Ministry of Labor for an authority document which will then be provided. If an application is not filed within this specified period all procedures till that time are invalidated.

B) In the event a collective labor agreement is made without going through the authority verification process those concerned may claim in court, within 30 days after the agreement is made, that one or both of the sides in the agreement were not authorized to negotiate and that, consequently, the agreement is void.

Lawsuits on this issue are undertaken at the labor court of the area of the Regional Labor Directorate with which the work place in question is affiliated. If the collective labor agreement covers work places which come under the jurisdiction of more than one Regional Labor Directorate then the lawsuit must be undertaken at the Ankara Labor Court. In corporate collective labor agreement cases a court is appointed depending on which Regional Labor Directorate the corporate body is affiliated with.

In such cases the judge may suspend the collective labor agreement if that is requested and if he finds it necessary.

Article 10--The worker or employer union which receives its authorization document may, within 30 days after it receives the document, invite the party it had indicated in its original statement of intent to collective bargaining. The date of invitation is promptly reported to the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case or the Ministry of Labor.

If an invitation is not made within this period then the authorization document becomes void.

The invitation to collective bargaining must include all the proposals made by the concerned party.

Article 11--A) Following the invitation the two sides decide upon a place, day and time for collective bargaining and they report this in writing to the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case or the Ministry of Labor. The date of the meeting cannot be more than 30 days after the date of invitation.

If the two sides cannot reach an agreement over the place, date and time of the meeting then within 6 workdays after the passage of the period mentioned in Paragraph 1, one of the sides may apply to the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case or the Ministry of Labor which decides a place, date and time for the meeting within 6 workdays of the application and reports this to the parties concerned.

B) If an agreement is not reached within 30 days of the start of the collective bargaining process one of the sides may request the presence of a mediator at the talks.

If an agreement is not reached within 60 days of the start of the negotiations and a mediator has not attended the talks during this period then the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case or the Ministry of Labor may arrange for mediation in accordance with Article 15 on request from one of the sides or on its own initiative.

Article 12--If an agreement is reached at the conclusion of the collective bargaining process the agreement is arranged in five copies of which the two sides keep one each. The other three copies are sent by the side that asked for collective bargaining to the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case or the Ministry of Labor within 6 workdays after the agreement has been signed. Regional Labor Directorates sent two of the copies submitted to them to the Ministry of Labor which sends one copy to the State Statistics Institute.

Changes in and termination of collective labor agreements are subject to the procedures specified above.

Article 13--If a collective labor agreement covers the majority of the workers employed in a given field of specialization and if it has been signed by a worker union whose membership includes at least 25 percent of the workers employed in that field and an employer union whose members employ the majority of workers in that field then the Council of Ministers can, on its own initiative or on the request of one of the sides, after consulting the opinion of the Supreme Arbiters' Council, extend this collective labor agreement, with or without changes, to all

or some of the work places in the same field of specialization which do not have a collective labor agreement in force. The reasons for the extension are explained in the extension decree.

The Supreme Arbiters' Council states its consultative opinion within 30 days.

When the extended collective labor agreement expires the extension decree also becomes void.

The Council of Ministers may, whenever it sees necessary, terminate the extension decree by explaining its reasons.

Clauses in the collective labor agreement dealing with the settling of the mutual debts and rights of the two sides and their rights to resort to special arbiters cannot be extended to other parties.

Workers which benefit from a collective labor agreement by way of extension and who are not members of the union which signed the agreement are obligated to pay the dues mentioned in the last paragraph of Section A of Article 6.

Article 14--A) If one of the sides does not come to the talks at the place, day and time agreed on then the side which does come reports this situation to the authorized body within 6 workdays and requests for documentation.

B) If, after the start of collective bargaining, one of the sides breaks the talks then the other side reports this situation to the authorized body within 6 workdays and asks for documentation.

C) If the two sides record in their minutes that an agreement has not been reached in the specified bargaining period then the side which asked for the talks submits a copy of the minutes to the authorized body within 6 workdays after the date on the minutes.

D) If the two sides record in their minutes that an agreement has not been reached at the end of the specified bargaining period then the side which asked for the talks submits a copy of the minutes to the authorized body within 6 workdays after the end of the specified period.

E) The authorized body for the purposes of the procedures specified in the sections above is the Regional Labor Directorate dealing with the case.

Impact of Draft Laws Viewed

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 24 Nov 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Sukran Ketenci]

[Text] The Unions and the Strike and Lockout law changes, now on the agenda of the National Security Council [NSC] preserve the characteristics of the Laws No 274 and 275 in structure and concept. The new clauses introduced try to place the use of union rights and freedoms in a legal mold. It is sought to develop a

free union system within legal principles rather than through collective agreements, court action and precedents.

The new draft laws seek to bring solutions to problems stemming from the implementation of the Laws No 274 and 275 rather than change the structure and system of those laws. In taking steps against the problems arising from 17 years of implementation the draft bills bring new restrictions on the use of rights in the name of preventing the negative use of those rights. At a general glance the draft bills, which are expected to be approved by the NSC soon, do not seem significantly different from Laws No 274 and 275 and one gets the impression that the union system has not changed. However, the overall principles brought by the details sprinkled among the articles are of a nature to alter the entire union system in Turkey.

For example, the draft bills, which can be described as a "reaction" against the problems of 17 years of implementation of the old laws, seek to bring a solution to the problems of union proliferation authority to negotiate. If one puts together all the changes on this issue in related articles one sees that the union proliferation problems is primarily solved though the authority issue has only been partially addressed. On the other hand too many restrictions have been placed on rights and freedoms developed under the old implementation.

Workers have been barred from being members of more than one union. By imposing the condition that a worker must "notify 3 months in advance" his or her withdrawal from a union, a significant restriction has been placed on a worker's freedom to withdraw from a union. The fields of specialization in which unions can organize themselves has been reduced to 24; unions must now organize along the lines of fields of specialization. A union must now command a membership of at least 10 percent of the workers in the work places for which it seeks a labor agreement in order to have the authority to ask for collective bargaining. This way work place and federation type union organizations are eliminated and the formation of confederations is subject to the condition of the conglomeration of at least seven unions.

Briefly, combined with other clauses concerning the use of rights the new laws, when they go into effect, will probably cause a significant drop in the number of unions and confederations. The number of unions in a given field of specialization will drop to a maximum of three to five. The total number of unions will drop to 200 from the current 400 and the number of confederations will drop to a maximum of 2 or 3. The new draft laws do not seem to have brought definite solutions to the authority problem. Instead of seeking referendum type solutions which would appeal directly to the will of the worker consideration has been given to reduce the number of unions and thus essentially eliminate competition. Auditing of union membership by way of registration through the Ministry of Labor and making withdrawals more difficult have been considered security measures.

The most significant step taken by the draft law to prevent time losses, which is a very big problem in the authority phase under the current implementation, is in stipulating that the authority procedures begin 90 days before the expiration of a collective labor agreement. Also time limitations have been introduced in the Ministry of Labor, Regional Labor Directorate and court phases of the

appealing process. However, there are still loopholes for parties who would like to waste time for their own motives.

The most important step in shortening collective labor agreement disputes is the stipulation that the authority process begin before the expiration of the agreement. Also, stipulations of maximum 30 days for invitation to collective bargaining, maximum 30 days for request for mediation and the direct intervention of the Ministry of Labor for mediation after 60 days are of a nature to cut time losses in locked negotiations. In conclusion, various measures stipulated by the draft laws may reduce the time span of disputes from years to months. However, it is still possible to waste time if one wants to.

The provisional articles of the draft laws are also very significant. The 6-month transition period for unions to change their constitutions in accordance with the new laws has been put off until the repeal of the Decree No 3 of the NSC. According to the provisional articles the unions will complete changes in their constitutions within 6 months after the ban on their activity is lifted. In the meanwhile membership within the old structure will be considered valid. At the end of this period workers will be required to renew their memberships and be members of a single union.

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CSO: 4654/71

SURVEY OF BANK DEPOSITS GIVEN

Istanbul CUMHURİYET in Turkish 14 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] A nationwide survey taken by PIAR, Market Research Center, shows that the number of people depositing their money with banks or bankers rose significantly this year. The number of depositors declined in 1978 and 1979 when the interest paid on deposit remained behind the inflation rate. This decline stopped in 1980 when interest rate rose and the inflation rate dipped. In 1981 the number of depositors exceeded that of 1978.

According to PIAR, which has been taking surveys since 1978, 68.1 percent of those answering the survey in 1978 said they deposited their money in a bank. In 1979 this figure fell to 62.4 percent and in 1980 it was 64.0 percent. In 1981 this figure rose to 72.5 percent. The rise in the number of people depositing their money with bankers is even more striking. Last year 17.6 percent of those answering the survey said they deposited their money with a banker. This figure rose to 31.2 in 1981.

The development of the savings deposits confirm the findings of the PIAR survey. It is observed that the rise in the interest rate on savings which followed the deregulation of interest rates caused a large increase in savings deposits. In July 1980 banks paid 15 percent gross interest on 6-month savings accounts and 33 to 36 percent gross interest on 1 to 4-year accounts. At the end of 1980 the banks were paying 32 percent gross interest on 6-month and 1-year savings accounts and 40 percent on time deposits with a maturity period of more than 1 year. These rates--which, in some cases, climbed even higher when some banks broke their gentleman's word and raised their rates--are observed to have spurred deposits. The biggest increase in savings deposits occurred when banks announced in February 1981 that they will pay 50 percent gross interest on 1-year savings accounts.

Later on banks agreed to pay 50 percent gross interest on 5-month savings accounts and 45 percent on 3-month accounts. As a result of these high rates time deposits in banks rose by 148 percent in the period between the beginning of 1981 and 16 October 1981. In the same period savings certificates, which can be considered to be a form of savings, recorded an increase of 453 percent. Total time deposits in the same period rose by 181 percent but the rise in total savings deposits remained at only 93 percent. The reason for this was that demand deposits on which the interest paid is still only 5 percent, rose by 11 percent in the period considered.

The Demand Deposit Problem

On the eve of the banks' meeting to be held next Monday, chief among the problems worrying the banks is the issue of interest rates on demand deposits. Demand deposits on which currently 5 percent interest is paid and commercial deposits on which no interest is paid total 513 billion Turkish liras. This constitutes as high as 45 percent of total deposits in banks and has a depressing effect on the banks' "proportional fund costs." Meanwhile the low interest paid on demand deposits is stagnating these deposits and is causing a flight of such deposits to bankers who are paying over 40 percent interest on demand deposits. Under these circumstances some bankers want the repeal of the decision limiting interest on demand deposits to 5 percent; others emphasize that offering higher interest rates on demand deposits will push their costs even higher.

Deposits in Banks (in billions Turkish liras)

	<u>12/31/79</u>	<u>12/31/80</u>	<u>10/16/81</u>	<u>Increase in 1981</u> <u>(percent)</u>
Total savings	235.3	350.0	674.7	93
--Time deposits	91.6	150.7	374.1	148
--Savings certificates	--	17.9	99.0	453
--Demand deposits	143.7	181.5	201.6	11

On the bankers' front efforts continue to raise interest rates and to find new options in order to attract savings away from banks. There are bankers who offer up to 43 percent gross interest on demand deposits as compared to 5 percent offered by the banks. There are others who offer a 60 percent yield on a 1-year deposit at maturity. By applying a "monthly interest" system, which the bankers have developed for themselves, bankers are observed to have gained an edge over the banks; by offering net interest rates of up to 55 percent bankers have been attracting the money to themselves. It is also observed that people with small savings prefer the high monthly interest rates offered by the bankers and thus increase the proportion of people depositing their money with bankers.

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CSO: 4654/75

SAHENK DISCUSSES PITFALLS IN CONSTRUCTION SECTOR

Istanbul DUNYA In Turkish 24 Nov 81 p 9

[Interview with Ayhan Sahenk, Chairman of the Board of Dogus Investment Company, by DUNYA correspondent Mete Ongan]

[Text] [The questions]:

Could you evaluate the current situation in the construction sector? Also, what is the role of the Dogus Construction and Trade Company in this sector?

What are the general problems in this sector and among contractors doing business abroad? What are your views and proposals regarding the solution of these problems?

What, in your opinion, are the favorable and unfavorable factors for Turkish businessmen in the international market?

Could you comment on the application of the 24 January decisions since 12 September [1980] and the effect of the current tight money policy on the construction sector?

Could you comment on the role of the Turkish contractors in the export drive that has been launched?

What are your views regarding the Collective Housing Bill? Are the bill and the rulings drafted adequate in your opinion?

Could you provide us some information on the Ataturk Dam? What are the latest developments and your views regarding the dam?

[The answers]

"The construction sector, whose broad field of activities include the construction of ports, dams, roads, airports, irrigation networks, infrastructure buildings, housing, schools, hospitals, service buildings, public buildings, factories and workshops, is a critical and very important sector in any economy. The construction sector has the characteristic of being a locomotive sector particularly in developing countries like Turkey, in view of its role in the realization of energy, communications and infrastructure projects and the development of the

building materials industry, which are essential for development, and its ability to provide broad employment. In other words, the construction sector is the cornerstone of our industrialization and development drive.

"Turkish contractors have reached a certain level of expertise in the construction sector with their years of experience and the works they have created with the help of the Turkish workers, technicians, engineers and managers. As a result Turkish contractors now command respect in world markets in terms of technology as well as machinery.

"A drop in the past few years in public and private investments accompanied with the increases in the cost of construction materials has produced stagnation in the sector which we hope will be temporary. On the other hand, with the rising number of contracts they have been getting from abroad Turkish contracting firms have shifted their capacities to foreign countries particularly brotherly Islamic countries; this way they have also helped the foreign exchange and employment problems of this country.

"The Dogus Construction and Trade Company has 30 years of experience and expertise in the fields of large infrastructure investments and heavy construction such as the building of dams, roads, ports, tunnels, railroads, bridges and canals. As a firm authorized to accept any type of contracts inside Turkey or abroad we are providing services in a key sector which is essential for the development of our country.

Dogus Construction has successfully undertaken many large projects in our country with its more than 200 technical personnel specializing in heavy construction, its 5,000 skilled workers and its machinery capable of building the largest projects. International construction magazines have termed projects completed by Dogus as a 'turning point in Turkish technology.'

"Currently Dogus is involved in the construction of a small town in Libya complete with roads, power facilities, a sewage system and all types of social buildings. The project is worth over \$250 million. We are also among the 8 firms selected from among 49 international companies to bid on a large dam to be built in Yemen. We are now in the top 10 firms of Europe in our field. We are also being offered large contracts in projects sponsored by the World Bank.

"Dogus is an establishment that can realize infrastructure investments that are essential for Turkey's development and that can show the world the power of the Turkish workers, engineers and contractors.

"As I said before, the construction sector has, in the past few years, entered a period of stagnation as a result of a drop in public and private investments, an extraordinary increase in the cost of construction materials and a drop in demand for housing despite the growing shortage. If you will permit I will comment on the problems of the construction sector as Dogus, that is as a company that does business with the government for the public in the heavy construction field.

"Problems encountered by contractors doing business with the government mostly stem from contract regulations and the procurement of construction materials. The first problem is linked with legislation and bureaucracy. Law No 2490 stipulates

that a contractor making the lowest bid he offered a contract. This principle is hurting the Treasury instead of helping it. Moreover, it is causing time losses in critical projects undermining our development. First of all contractors must be defined in accordance with some laws; contractors must be evaluated and offered contracts according to their field of expertise.

"The Contract Law must be overhauled. In particular, special rules must be introduced to meet energy and infrastructure needs which have assumed very large proportions. If the government does not want to lose money and time in its investments, appropriations must be made according to the importance, priority, value and scope of the investment, work must be planned faster and in more detail and expropriations must be completed with similar speed. Projects must be prepared scrupulously and geological studies in particular must conform to some standards of acceptability. Let me elaborate on the issues I have just broached.

"I have served in this field for 30 years as an executive of various companies. As I said a little while ago, time becomes an issue of complaint whenever Turkish contractors cannot complete a job on schedule. Let me state that my views on this issue are purely personal. The reasons for the delays are quite simple. The first reason is that the projects are not well-prepared and the studies are not complete. Secondly, expropriations are not completed on schedule. And thirdly, some projects get out of shape because of bureaucratic curbs and technical factors and not because of defective work on the part of the contractor. For financial reasons today contractors cannot get their money in time. Otherwise, the contractor will do his job with pleasure, because that is his profession and he was given assurances and guarantees. Also, contractors are penalized when they do not complete projects on schedule, but they are not rewarded when they finish ahead of schedule. Personally, I think contractors must be given bonuses [if they finish ahead of schedule]. The Honorable [General] Kenan Evren recently expressed similar sentiments on this subject and said that contractors must be provided with incentives. In assigning work, contractors must be divided into categories. A massive number of bids are made to very large projects. At most one individual is eventually given a license. This license is a matter of law. Great care must be taken in the selection of contractors. If contractors are selected according to the type of their outfit and their field of expertise efficient execution and timely completion of the project will be guaranteed. Otherwise, some colleagues of ours who have not worked or invested in a given field will have to go out and buy new equipment thus wasting foreign exchange and causing additional delays. I would like to see laws that would divide contractors into categories according to fields of specialization. Then we have the Law No 2490. Every now and then, I hear the law is being amended but I have not seen any change in its spirit. No matter how much discount you offer to help the Treasury, the government will give the contract to the party offering the biggest discount.

"In some cases this practice is wrong because the work becomes impossible to do. Secondary and tertiary contracts become necessary and the project is delayed in serving the country. I think that the review of the contractor selection and licensing procedures of the Law No 2490 will be in the interests of our country.

"As a result of delays and defects in some projects in the past few years our government, after consulting with the State Council [presumably the National Security Council], introduced the termination decree and some of the contracts

were terminated. A contractor takes on a project, works on it for a while, if he does not like it he gets a termination order in 3 days and the contract is terminated. Those who see these things from a distance are justified to think the way they do. One of the reasons behind the termination decree is that nobody knows exactly the conditions before and after the completion of a project and consequently the decree introduces some coefficients to resolve the problem of cost overruns which we call escalation. Contractors who remain within the limits of these coefficients keep the contract; those who do not have their contracts terminated. In other countries these issues are resolved by certain formulations. For example, in Yugoslavia and Japan a price index is published every 6 months. The contractor thus can readjust his original bid every 6 months according to changes in the inflation rate, the exchange rate and the price index which is determined by current conditions. A similar system has been in effect in Turkey for the last few years. However, this system has been incompatible with our projects because of their very particular nature. For example changes in the price of steel, portland cement, dynamite and fuel are reflected in the price index because these materials are considered to be consumer goods. But the construction of a dam is strongly cost-dependent on transportation and the prices of tires, engines and spare parts are continuously changing. These changes, however, are not reflected in the price index. It is true that some compensation is provided in the form of tax deductions for depreciation but that does not take into account the effective current rates. If these transportation costs are taken into account and wider overrun margins are permitted there will be no need for termination decrees; the contractor will then be able to transmit the inflation rate and his cost overrun to the contract he is working on and the job will be completed without delays. We are a type of industrialists but we are announcing the price of the goods we will manufacture 5 years before they are actually completed. Since it is impossible to calculate the fast changes taking place around the world during that period not only in our country but in countries having the lowest inflation rates some foreign countries, like European countries and Japan, are employing systems which allow for price readjustments and changes twice a year. We hope that the Ministry of Public Works pays attention to this issue and introduces different systems for cost overruns in different types of work. If this is done there will be no need for termination decrees for contractors.

"Today all over the world costs are rising. Contract estimates have risen parallel to that trend. A dam that cost 2 billion Turkish liras only 5 years ago will now run up to over 10 billion Turkish liras. In this country we are, justifiably, required to provide the contracting party with guarantees that overruns will remain within certain limits. In temporary guarantees this figure is 3 percent and in fixed guarantees it is 6 percent. Apart from these guarantees we must have a letter of guarantee which ensures that we will have 15 percent of the total value of the contract to cover start up costs. The figures have risen too much. In a 10-billion-lira contract we need to provide the contracting party with a 600-million-lira letter of guarantee--at the 6 percent rate for fixed guarantee--and a 1.5-billion-lira letter of guarantee for the advance. This means on the average we need letters of guarantee amounting to 2-2.5 billion Turkish liras. In view of the Banks Law banks can provide us with letters of guarantee whose value is limited by a set percentage of their reserve capitals. Consequently they can not meet our requirements. These regulations must be readjusted according to current conditions. There is another aspect of the guarantee letter issue I would like to discuss. In our country we can procure letters of guarantee at an

annual commission rate of 4 percent. In foreign countries this rate is 1 percent. For this reason, that is because of the higher cost of guarantee letters, we are having competition problems abroad. This situation is raising our costs. Moreover, it is only recently that Turkish banks have expanded their operations abroad.

"Our letters of guarantee are now accepted in Libya thanks to the support of the Central Bank. However, in Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia our letters of guarantee need the endorsement of a second foreign banks to be acceptable. This too raises our costs and we cannot be competitive. We are also having difficulty in finding letters. Thanks to positive efforts by our government such problems have been largely resolved in Libya. But problems remain in Saudi Arabia and Abu Dhabi. In those countries letters of guarantee issued by Turkish banks need the endorsement of foreign banks to be acceptable.

"The cost of money is very high in our country. When the government cannot pay the hundreds of million of liras it owes us we have to pay the interest on that money. You realize what a big drain that is on us. If we want to solve our problems both the government and the private sector must understand the value of the 'time concept' very well. Also, contracting is an institution of competition. We must do this business in a friendly manner. Sometimes that is not the way we do it. This sector is not governed by a chamber. That is where some of our problems stem from. We must have an official organization. The draft bill on contractors' chamber went to previous assemblies many times. Every time we went to the government our idea was given positive response but not a single law has been passed on this issue so far. We hope that contractors can get together on their own and form a chamber of their own. Unfortunately such organizations do not last long. A contractors' chamber is a real necessity. If this is an official organization we can get the government's directives officially through the chamber. The chamber can also closely supervise the selection of contractors and the registration process. The chamber will also be very useful in the running of everyday business.

"Turkish contractors have been operating abroad in the last few years, particularly in Libya and the Middle East. The technological expertise gained through work in Turkey and the qualified work force in this country constitute a significant potential for Turkish contractors. It is reported that the total foreign contracts won so far by Turkish contractors amount to more than \$8.5 billion. Foreigners estimate that this figure will rise to \$25 billion within the next 3 years. Foreign contracting with these proportions will naturally greatly help our country in foreign exchange, employment, communications and technology. There are very big business possibilities in Middle Eastern countries. You would realize the significance of this potential if you consider that within the next 4 years Saudi Arabia is planning to spend \$236 billion and Libya is planning to spend \$55 billion within the next 4 years. Middle Eastern countries with which we have close religious, cultural, historical and geographical links promise very broad horizons for Turkey. Business in those countries will be very helpful in alleviating our foreign exchange shortage and unemployment problem.

"One of the most favorable factors for Turkish contractors doing work abroad is their access to qualified Turkish workers, technicians and engineers who are ready to sacrifice and work under the hardest of circumstances.

"Factors running against Turkish contractors working abroad stem from conditions from within Turkey.

"Chief among those are legislative and bureaucratic procedures.

"The Law on the Protection of Turkish Currency and related legislation poses serious problems for contractors in the preparation of bids, actual bids and making exact estimates.

"The second important problem concerns the difficulties we are having in procuring letters of guarantee and credit, transfer of funds and credit formalities. These difficulties arise from the fact that Turkish banks are not sufficiently well-organized abroad. These difficulties significantly abrade our competitive edge in foreign markets. I explained our problems in this regard in answering to your other question.

"Inadequate air and sea transport facilities to Middle Eastern countries, to which we are very close geographically, are also causing great difficulties in the transportation of equipment and workers.

"Another problem concerns selection of workers in Turkey and the excessive formalist attitude of the Labor and Employment Organization. We believe that these difficulties as well as legislative curbs will disappear in the near future.

"Rival contractors from other countries receive all types of assistance and encouragement from their governments. We hope that our government too will realize the importance of the issue and take the necessary steps.

"I would like to emphasize that if Turkish contractors want to be successful abroad they must follow technological developments very closely and implement them.

"The construction sectors has been one sector worst affected by the tight money policy and the credit and financing difficulties arising from that.

"Very high lending rates and the credit shortage are adversely affecting the construction sector. The failure of the government to pay its debts is aggravating the situation. The banks are not very willing to extend credit to contractors, because even the largest Turkish banks have no faith in the strength of Turkish contractors. Regulations limiting the amounts of letters of guarantee and credit is a separate problem; these regulations are inadequate in the face of rising figures.

"We read in newspapers that the 1981 budget will have a surplus. If that is the case, I think that the surplus must be put in investments, particularly infrastructure investments.

"A selective credit policy in infrastructure investments will also provide some relief.

"Our contractors, on the other hand, must very carefully evaluate their own strengths; in making bids they must consider credit costs as a very important factor.

"As is known the recent rise in oil prices has adversely affected developing countries like Turkey without sufficient oil production and has pushed their economies into crisis in view of their growing need for petroleum, industrial products and raw materials. The only way to eliminate persistent trade deficits is increasing exports and establish a sound trade balance. Turkey's export drive began with these reasons in mind.

"The contribution of the construction sector in the alleviation of the foreign exchange shortage is not solely the increase in workers' remittances coming from abroad. Contracting business abroad is also causing the export of our industrial products, particularly building materials, to foreign countries thus developing our export potential. The acceptance of our building materials in middle Eastern countries for their quality and price will raise this potential even further.

"Meeting our workers' food and clothing needs abroad will also help our exports.

"In addition to all these the transfer of our contractors' profits to Turkey also will improve our foreign exchange earnings.

"It is clear, within the framework explained above, that contracting services abroad play a significant role in overcoming our foreign exchange shortages.

"The solution of the housing problem must be one of the prime objectives of our country. One can even say we are late about it. The solution of this problem will also help to prevent possible social upheavals. It is my greatest wish that the phenomenon of slums is eliminated and our people are provided with proper housing. Laws and decrees have been issued. These are adequate if they will not be impaired by bureaucratic curbs.

"In this field all Turkish contractors and workers will do their duties with pleasure. This issue, from picks to nails, is entirely home-grown. Even if we are not assigned work in this issue, we will be prepared to do our duty when we have to. My colleagues are studying this issue. We hope that moves will be made to build proper housing to counter the current high population growth rate and the speedy urbanization. The main problem is money. A certain sum was appropriated in this year's budget for housing and the Ministry of Finance has announced that this sum will be increased next year. If adequately large sums are appropriated all contractors will do their duty with pleasure and thus serve their country.

"First let me give some information about the Ataturk Dam. This dam will be the key unit in the Lower Euphrates Project, the most important part of the Southeastern Anatolia Project which will have a decisive effect on Turkey's future. In terms of fill volume the dam will be third largest in the world. When it goes into operation the dam will produce 8.8 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity per year, that is almost one-third of our current production. The

lake to be formed behind the dam will contain 48.5 billion cubic meters of fresh water which will be used to irrigate 7.3 million donums [1 donum equals 940 square meters] of land in Urfa, Harran, Mardin, Ceylanpinar, Siverek-Hilvan and Bozovalari.

"The dam will be of rock-fill type rising to a height of 184 meters from its foundation and 166 meters from the river bed. The dam's total fill volume will be 84.4 million cubic meters. This figure is 5.5 times that of Keban Dam and twice that of Assuvan Dam.

"This project, which is one of the largest undertaken in youthful Turkey, is classified as the third largest dam in the world. Work on the project has been going on for a long time. Now Dogus Company has been assigned the task of building the bleed tunnels of the dam which is technically the most demanding part. Opening ceremonies for this part were held on 21 October and the cornerstone was laid. Together with the tunnels entry and exit structures containing 330,000 cubic meters of concrete will also be built. I estimate that the contract for the dam will be awarded in 6 months. We have read in the press that efforts have been going on for the past 2 years to procure foreign credit for the Ataturk Dam. Some foreign firms bid on the projects but they were not accepted. In my opinion the failure to find foreign credit was fortunate. Because Turkey has the technology, the technical capability, the work force, the engineers and the contractors to build this dam. We will be filled with pride if a dam named after Ataturk is built by the sons of this country. If the contract is awarded to foreign firms financing will be guaranteed because the firms will arrange for their own financing, but the cost of the project will go up too high. The cost may rise by as much as 40 percent. The dam can be built by Turkish firms. As long as Turkish funds are procured there is no reason why the dam should not be built by Turkish contractors. We put in a lot of work into this project; it promises good returns. All the land up to Harran and Nusaybin will be irrigated and energy will be produced in amounts that can cover Turkey's current energy gap, although that gap will grow by the time the dam is completed. The fill and other building materials necessary for building the dam are available in Turkey. We need foreign exchange only for the purchase of mechanical equipment and spare parts. Now it is not like the old days; contractors are able to find the foreign exchange and the credit to import the machines. As long as the acceptance credit system in our country works and Turkish currency payments are made on schedule there will be no problems. If the present lending rates prevail it will be a little difficult to build this dam without some immediate cash. We believe that our government will find a solution to this problem.

"We are against the idea that the Ataturk Dam be built by foreign firms because of foreign credit considerations. We see drawbacks in having the dam built by foreign firms and believe that such a move will bring an excessive burden on our economy.

"Above all this great structure which carries the name the Great Leader, Ataturk, must be built by His sons, Turkish managers, engineers and workers; sharing of this great honor with foreigners must not be permitted."

9588

CSO: 4654/75

POLITICAL DEFEAT FOR VIENNA MAYOR GRATZ

Zurich NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG in German 16 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by "R. St.": "Defeat for the Mayor of Vienna"]

[Text] Vienna, 13 Dec—Mayor Gratz of Vienna has suffered a painful personal defeat in a referendum concerning a construction project. The project, involving an 885-apartment development in the western green belt of the city, which had been proposed by the Socialist city government, was rejected when 53 percent of the people voting opposed it and 47 percent favored it. Twenty-three percent of the eligible voters participated in the referendum. A citizens' initiative had opposed the construction of the so-called Steinhofgruende in the 14th District, pointing out, among other things, that the area was practically undeveloped as far as roads were concerned. The municipality obtained possession of this large piece of real estate from a foundation. The result of the voting shows that the idea that one should renovate and improve existing structures in the inner city instead of building new residential developments in the outskirts has gained ground. Referendums have the effect of recommendations in Vienna. In the present case, however, Mayor Gratz has expressed a willingness to respect the people's desire as indicated by the result of the referendum.

Social Residential Construction a Sacred Cow

First of all, the way the result of the voting came about is noteworthy. Mayor Gratz wanted to have a referendum regarding social residential construction in general as a countermove to the citizens' initiative against the building project, and it was suggested to the citizens, with the necessary emphasis, that anyone who was against the specific construction project was opposing social residential construction as an abstract idea. Social residential construction is something of a sacred cow in Vienna, which has been governed by the Socialists for 60 years. The indisputable results which were achieved in that field in the '20's and the postwar period cannot be denied, but the fact that residential construction has occasionally become a strong tool in the hands of the holders of political power in recent years should also not be overlooked.

Questions Not Involving Any Commitment

Nevertheless, the Socialists of Vienna could be sure that they had nothing to fear from a vote on the subject of "social residential construction--yes or no".

Consequently, they wrapped the citizens' initiative up in 5 additional questions. Four of them were devoid of any political relevance, since the commitments contained in them were theoretical and no specific amounts of money were mentioned. For example, the voters were asked whether increased amounts of public funds should be used to clean up the old part of the city, for modernizing old buildings and for maintaining full employment. Only in the fifth question did they try to take the bull by the horns and offer a concrete counterproposal to the citizens' initiative.

The four questions not involving any commitment were accepted by the Viennese, but they followed the recommendations of the citizens' initiative on the other one. In particular, the fact that only half of the registered members of the SPOe [Austrian Socialist Party] followed the recommendations of the city government must be giving the mayor something to think about. The Viennese voters were able to distinguish between the substance and the ornamental flourishes. However, Gratz does not regard the verdict as a no-confidence vote and wants to continue at the head of the city administration. His predecessor, Slavik, who tripped over a similar question eight years ago, resigned when it happened.

9258

CSO: 3103/154

POLL SHOWS PEOPLE FAVOR PRESIDENTIAL CONTROL OF MILITARY

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 November 81 p 11

[Text] In a survey taken recently concerning the effects of the "Melo Egidio document" first published in EXPRESSO, 50 percent of those questioned said that the president of the republic should appoint the military commanders, while only 33 percent believed that responsibility should fall to the cabinet.

As to who should retain jurisdiction over the armed forces commands, 48 percent favored the president and 36 percent the cabinet.

Concerning jurisdiction over the police forces in normal times, the widespread view is that the cabinet should have control: 41 percent of the responses indicated this view, while 26 percent favored control by the military commands, and only 19 percent control by the president of the republic. However, when asked about who should be responsible for the armed forces in an emergency situation (war, civil disturbance, natural catastrophes), the majority of those questioned, 32 percent, indicated a preference for control by the military commands, followed by 29 percent favoring the president of the republic and finally, 20 percent favoring the cabinet.

When asked whether or not they were familiar with the "Melo Egidio document," 57.5 percent of those questioned said yes, 65 percent of them stating that they learned of its existence from the television and 38 percent stating that they read about it in the newspapers. However, the percentage of individuals who had in fact read the document came to only 15 percent of those who knew of its existence.

One of the interesting results of this survey is that there is no party consistency to the preferences of those questioned. For example, of those who voted for the AD [Democratic Alliance] in the last legislative elections, 32 percent think that the president of the republic and not the cabinet should appoint the military commanders, while 31 percent think that the military commands should come under the control of the president. On the question of who should be responsible for the police forces in normal times, only the APU voters favored the president of the republic.

The EXPRESSO Marktest survey was carried out in four cities in continental Portugal--Lisbon, Oporto, Viseu and Evora, in each of which 100 individuals were interviewed. Of the total, 198 were males and 202 were females. As to age, 129 were between 18 and 29, 126 between 30 and 44, and 145 between 45 and 64 years of age.

The distribution of the sampling by sex and age groups was consistent with the "quota" process, and the confidence level of the figures for the four cities together is 5 percent. The tables below show the answers to the various questions with an indication of the party for which those surveyed voted and the city in which they live.

Had Heard of the "Melo Egidio Document"

	Total	AD	FRS*	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
YES	57.5	66.7	54.5	57.6	52.3	53.0	52.0	61.0	64.0
NO	42.5	33.3	45.5	42.4	47.7	47.0	48.0	39.0	36.0

*Republican and Socialist Front

Where They Heard or Learned About It

FROM	Total	AD	FRS	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
Individ- uals	13.0	9.7	12.7	11.8	17.4	15.1	25.0	9.8	4.7
Newspapers	38.3	43.1	41.8	41.2	29.0	43.4	26.9	26.2	54.7
Radio	24.8	25.0	23.6	41.2	17.4	45.3	11.5	18.0	25.0
Television	65.2	68.1	58.2	55.9	72.5	60.4	76.9	65.6	59.4
Don't Remember	3.0	2.8	1.8	5.9	2.9	3.8	1.9	1.6	4.7

Had Read the Document

	Total	AD	FRS	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
YES	15.2	12.5	18.2	14.7	15.9	9.4	9.6	16.4	23.4
NO	84.8	87.5	81.8	85.3	84.1	90.6	90.4	83.6	76.6

Who Should Appoint the Military Commanders

	Total	AD	FRS	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
Cabinet	32.7	52.8	20.8	16.9	32.6	27.0	37.0	31.0	36.0
President	49.7	31.5	63.4	62.7	48.5	52.0	41.0	50.0	56.0
Both	2.5	2.8	2.0	1.7	3.0	6.0		2.0	2.0
No Opinion	15.0	13.0	13.9	18.6	15.9	15.0	22.0	17.0	6.0

Who Should Control the Military Commands

	Total	AD	FRS	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
Cabinet	36.0	57.4	26.7	25.4	30.3	28.0	41.0	32.0	43.0
President	48.2	30.6	62.4	57.6	47.7	54.0	38.0	51.0	50.0
Both	2.2	2.8			4.5	4.0	2.0	2.0	1.0
No Opinion	13.5	9.3	10.9	16.9	17.4	14.0	19.0	15.0	6.0

Who (Under Normal Conditions) Should Control the Police Forces

	Total	AD	FRS	APU	Other	Lisbon	Evora	Viseu	Porto
Cabinet	40.5	55.6	38.6	25.4	36.4	32.0	34.0	47.0	49.0
President	18.5	12.0	16.8	28.8	20.5	25.0	18.0	21.0	10.0
Military Commanders	26.0	25.9	34.7	16.9	23.5	22.0	25.0	23.0	34.0
Cabinet and President	1.5	.9		3.4	2.3	3.0	3.0		
Cabinet and Mil. Commanders	1.0	2.8			.8	1.0	2.0		1.0
President and Mil. Commanders	1.7	.9	3.0	1.7	1.5	5.0			2.0
President, Cabinet and Military Commanders	.8		1.0		1.5	1.0	2.0		
No Opinion	10.0	1.9	5.9	23.7	13.6	11.0	16.0	9.0	4.0

5157

CSO: 3101/14

POLITICAL

PORTUGAL

OFFICIAL CHARGES GOVERNMENT TOLERANCE OF CORRUPTION

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 4

[Interview with Vasco Lourenco, member of the Council of the Revolution, date and place not specified]

[Text] In an article published in DIARIO DE NOTICIAS last Tuesday, Vasco Lourenco, a member of the Council of the Revolution, opened a new chapter in national political life with his denunciation of corruption on the highest level of the state apparatus.

The government immediately reacted to the statements by Vasco Lourenco and ordered an investigation to look into his insinuations.

Simultaneously, the Santa Casa da Misericordia--one of the institutions mentioned in the article--decided to file suit against Vasco Lourenco.

In view of this situation, EXPRESSO sought an interview with Vasco Lourenco to see if he had concrete proof of the existence of corruption or not.

EXPRESSO: How do you view the reaction on the part of the government to the article published in DIARIO DE NOTICIAS this week, specifically the statements issued by the Ministry of Justice and the Secretary of State for the presidency of the council?

Vasco Lourenco: The government reaction was weak and confusing, which does not, moreover, surprise me. It was weak because it provides not even any minimal answer to the concrete questions raised. For example, it does not respond to the public rumor I mentioned about the financial situation and status of the Bank of Portugal. It is also weak because it was unable to make it clear what the processes for investigating cases of corruption they say have been launched are, and where they will operate. And in addition to this, it is confusing in two ways: first of all, the responses do not take into account the real content of the article, which was far from limited to the problem of corruption, and secondly, even in its response to this problem, the government was not straightforward or clear. The statements I made were not unprecedented, since they had all previously been published in major newspapers, EXPRESSO among them. I simply limited myself to putting them together to indicate the dimensions of the problem to the public.

With its habit of creating "new political facts," the government tried to take advantage of my attitude by vitiating it of its content and seeking to turn it to its advantage.

Instead of responding to the various questions I set forth for public consideration, mainly the problem of funds, it is attempting to divert attention and reverse the situation. Let us take, as a first example, the essence of my article, which was obvious concern with the fact that we are running the risk that exaggerated deterioration of living conditions will make life intolerable for the Portuguese people, leading them to turn to saviors of the fatherland or collective rebellion which no democracy could control.

EXPRESSO: But is the situation that serious?

Vasco Lourenco: Yes, the situation we have reached is serious. We have reached a very high level--let us remember 1975--of "poisoned" public information. The ordinary citizen, subject to the constant manipulation of invented political facts, is becoming increasingly mistrustful of politics and politicians. This is a mistrust which was fed by 50 years of fascist propaganda.

At the same time, the real national problems are being concealed, with no evidence of either a desire or competence to resolve them. Let us consider: the people have seen their purchasing power reduced substantially in recent years; there is no farm policy, and yet we continue to have to import the greater part of what we eat; there is neither a housing, a health, an educational or a fishing sector policy. More serious still, there is no longer even a beginning toward public administrative reform, the indispensable basis for the urgent changes needed throughout our social structure.

But going back to the answer to the earlier question, I would say that secondly, even on the issues with which it is attempting to deal, the government is seeking to have it believed that I made serious charges about cases of corruption.

EXPRESSO: But did you not? Do you want to set forth any concrete facts?

Vasco Lourenco: Where corruption is concerned, I do not claim to have a monopoly on its denunciation (I would merely remind you that Alberto Joao Jardim made similar charges a short time ago and Sousa Franco similarly made some very harsh statements in an article published in O JORNAL on 18 September 1981). The stand I took was that it is intolerable, in view of reports of innumerable cases pointing to possible corruption--of which I mentioned only two examples which had already been made public--for the government to do no more than state its intention to combat corruption, without any concrete action, in particular when it is clearly possible that members of the cabinet themselves may be involved in such cases. What I said and still say is that it is intolerable for the government to allow the idea that corruption is perfectly normal and acceptable to develop in society, leading a large part of the population to regard it as yet another consequence of political activity instead of an issue in itself.

EXPRESSO: But have you any proof of the corruption you claim exists in major sectors of our national life?

Vasco Lourenco: Obviously, I cannot give you such evidence as I may have, nor do I regard the way the government is attempting to deal with the matter as proper. Let them undertake a public investigation of corruption, providing guarantees that it will be honest and profound, and I for my part will provide the information I have and that I may acquire to whoever is in charge of that public investigation.

I expect to receive information about the corruption issue from various sources. And it even appears that the public investigation is already under way! But as I am not a part of it and I have no investigative authority, I believe that the best method would be to encourage openness on the spot, so that the truth revealed can be verified, even if many individuals seek to take refuge in claims of inefficient administration.

Again on the subject of the government response, it is obvious that I am pleased at learning that concern has been aroused and various investigations already launched. Only I fail to understand how secrecy within the investigation itself can be confused with knowledge of the existence of such an investigation. We are waiting to see, but I hope that these investigations will not suffer the same fate as those ordered by Sa Carneiro when he took office as prime minister.

EXPRESSO: But meanwhile, the supplier of the Santa Casa da Misericordia has already decided to file suit against you, following your statement in your article about the possible misuse of funds.

Vasco Lourenco: That is an attitude I cannot understand. I nearly included this case among the examples of corruption already publicly reported. This was discussed in a newspaper against which I do not think any court suit has been filed by Misericordia.

EXPRESSO: And as to the corruption existing in the airplane sales business....

Vasco Lourenco: This is yet another matter on which I added nothing which was not already in the public domain. Both in the 8 October 1981 issue of O PONTO and, in greater detail, in the 24 October 1981 issue of EXPRESSO, everything I said had already been published. It seems to me strange that no government reaction was seen to as courageous and timely an article as that in EXPRESSO.

EXPRESSO: On the other hand, is it known that in some cases, among others in some military branches, advance payments of funds on transactions or contracts which have not yet been completed are planned?

Vasco Lourenco: Obviously, I cannot agree to the payment of advances to domestic or foreign firms out of public funds. Advancing money, in sums which are often very large over periods of up to several years, and allowing these funds to be used to the benefit of these firms, is absolutely intolerable, and there is no possible administrative justification for such actions.

I do not doubt, moreover, that corruption also exists in the armed forces.

I have already reported this to the sovereign body of which I am a member and I am confident that an effective battle will be waged against it.

EXPRESSO: What about agrarian reform?

Vasco Lourenco: We are dealing with one of the most polemic subjects, in which connection, as has been publicly stated, there are vast irregularities.

The subject is an old one and I recall the stand taken by Pezarat Correia, who denounced the widest variety of illegal actions being committed with regard to the Agrarian Reform Law itself.

Now then, although a PSD [Social Democratic Party] deputy, Sousa Tavares (let the ladies rage!), denounced many of the irregularities committed in a letter he sent to Joao Goulao, which was published in EXPRESSO, what is the government doing?

When will the various Administrative Supreme Court judgments in favor of the workers, condemning the acts of the government as illegal, be implemented? Wouldn't it be better for the Ministry of Justice to concern itself with this instead of saying that "the search for the truth and the battle against corruption will be pursued to the end"?

When will a public investigation of the irregularities committed in the agrarian reform sector be carried out?

When will the government concern itself with defining a farm policy, a policy of prices for agricultural products?

When will the government concern itself with protecting farmers effectively against the vagaries of weather, teaching them to keep farm accounts and training them for entry into the EEC?

EXPRESSO: In your article, serious doubts were also raised about the possible concealment of documents by the Bank of Portugal from Minister of Finance Joao Salgueiro himself.

Vasco Lourenco: I did not say that this had occurred. I stated that it is necessary to clarify the rumors which are current within the present majority to the effect that the Bank of Portugal supplied falsified documents to, and concealed some others from, the present Minister of Finance and Planning. I said that these rumors are in fact current not only within the present majority but the opposition as well. These statements are even attributed to Minister Joao Salgueiro himself.

The economic and financial situation is extremely worrisome and the people are not aware of its gravity.

It is necessary for these facts to be clarified, because clarity is needed in politics.

EXPRESSO: In conclusion, I would like to know how you analyze the development of this new phenomenon, corruption, in Portuguese society.

Vasco Lourenco: I would like to stress a concept to which I referred recently: corruption, whether it results from nepotism and favoritism or from incompetence and apathy, is not the real disease I want to report. Corruption is an effect, a symptom of a deeper evil. It is the democratic institutions which are deteriorating, due to the lack of dynamism and objectivity on the part of the government, due to the lack of democratic clarity in the administration of the state, due to the increasing mistrust on the part of the public, due to the advantages so many are deriving from this lack of authority and their certainty of impunity. And this is what produces corruption. In brief, corruption always exists, but widespread corruption such as seems to exist in Portugal today can only be based on the lack of a political proposal, a lack which has destroyed everything which the Portuguese people, at a sacrifice now regarded as considerable, succeeded in recovering after the disturbed era of 1974-1975.

BRIEFS

ADANA BANS ISTANBUL DAILY--It has been determined that the daily YENI NESIL [NEW GENERATION] [words indistinct] has been publishing articles that exploit the religious beliefs of the people, violate the principle of secularism, disrupt tranquillity and are politically motivated, secessionist and provocative. Therefore, the possession, sale or distribution of the daily, which is published in Istanbul, in the area under the jurisdiction of this martial law command has been banned as of 6 January until further notice. [Statement by the press and public relations department of the Army VI Cops and Adana, Icel, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, Adiyaman and Hatay martial law command] [Text] [TA051709 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 5 Jan 82]

CSO: 4600/64

PEACE MOVEMENT REVIVES IN WAKE OF NUCLEAR MISSILE DEBATES

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 16 Nov 81 p 13

[Article by Anna-Leena Pyykkonen: "Peace League Experiencing Revival, The Tougher The Talk on Nuclear Weapons The More The Membership Grows"]

[Text] "Good, good, even Finland is on the move," rejoiced Ilkka Taipale after having heard over the telephone that a schoolboy from Laihia had ordered peace literature.

Licentiate in Medicine Ilkka Taipale is Finland's own doctor of peace, who resigned from his job in psychiatry 2 years ago and has made peace work his chief occupation. He is directing the activities of the Rauhanliitto [Peace League].

"I am doing the work of a physician in this matter," states Taipale. In his opinion peace work must be done even until the end of humanity in the same way that a physician struggles against a disease until the patient's death.

There is considerable activity in the offices of the Peace League on 6 Sahkottaja Street in the Ita-Pasila district of Helsinki. Those who are interested come to make themselves known, literature is ordered, and chief ideologists are sought for speaking engagements.

The offices are outwardly unassuming as is the case with meagerly endowed opposition movements in general. The rented facilities are shared with the Peace League by the Sadankomitea [Committee of 100], Siviilipalvelusmiesliitto [Civilian Servicemen's League], Kansainvalinen vapaaehtoinen työleirijärjestö [International Voluntary Labor Camp Organization], and the editorial staff of YDIN [newspaper entitled Nucleus].

When Ilkka Taipale begins his work in the morning, the room smells like a musty cellar. "On the other hand, when a place becomes too comfortable, idealism goes out the window," he points out.

Political Lines Become Obscured

Ilkka Taipale, a former SDP MP, chose the politically nonaffiliated Peace League for the simple reason that peace work does not recognize any political boundaries.

The Peace League is Finland's oldest peace organization. It was established in 1907, prohibited for a time, and reestablished in 1920. Academician Felix Ivers, who sacrificed his time and resources, acted as chairman from 1926 until 1967. People still talk about the Ivers peace movement.

The Peace League is a member of the International Peace Office, which was established in 1892. Its members include West European organizations and the national organization of Japan, which is the largest.

Not until recently has there been any talk of pacifism and peace research in socialist countries. For example, a mention of conscientious objectors has been approved in the joint resolutions of youth movements.

Socialist countries have dealt with peace work in a different manner than the pacifists of Western countries -- with international political initiatives, for example.

As Many Organizations As Possible

The Peace League was reorganized a few years ago. It was made into a joint organization of peace organizations based on individual memberships. There are 10 such organizations.

The total number of people belonging to the organizations of the Peace League was approximately 6,000 at the beginning of the year. The number of members is constantly growing -- at a rate proportionate to the tough talk expounded on nuclear weapons by heads of states.

The Rauhanpuolustajat [Supporters of Peace] does not belong to the Peace League since it is a so-called organization of organizations. It includes approximately 70 nationwide civic, professional, and labor organizations.

"Ivers was once involved in the establishment of the Supporters of Peace, and we will not now oppose this organization. We need many kinds of peace organizations. It is beneficial to the cause that each civic group has its own prophets," explains Taipale.

There is, however, a clear difference between the organizing of organizations and the direct membership of individuals.

"When a person makes a personal decision and joins a certain peace organization, he does this from his heart. When an organization joins another organization, the relationship of individual members to the cause of opposing war may remain superficial and distant," explains Taipale.

Preparations Were Made for Increased Interest in Peace Movement

The peace movement has had its ups and downs. The change in public opinion toward an antiwar attitude is an experience from the 1960's when people comprehended that we are now finally in the age of nuclear weapons. People became frightened.

There was a premonition of a renewed interest in the peace movement among experts

a few years ago already. It was anticipated that the nuclear arms front would become stronger since the development of biological weapons had come to a standstill.

The manufacturers of biological weapons became aware of the fact that the danger of self-destruction is too great. They had reached an impasse.

When the development of nuclear weapons resumed and the decision was made to deploy Euro-missiles, it was time for the peace movement to strike.

"The European crisis now makes headlines in the newspapers, but the fact is that the struggle of the superpowers is being waged in developing countries," notes Taipale.

Preparations were begun for the new peace movement in the Finland in small groups approximately 5 years ago. The Committee of 100's newspaper YDIN began to grow.

Old Methods Abandoned

The essence of peace work and its related problems were thoroughly analyzed. There has been a definite effort to shake off discrepancies hindering the dissemination of the idea of peace.

One of the problems experienced was that the movement was labelled as "the workings of Communists and Socialists or wide-eyed pacifists", with whom the average person did not feel comfortable.

"Work for peace should be accomplished in all normal organizations, such as the church, the Red Cross, and even the parliament. Doctors already have their own association, in which they can operate from their own premises and on the basis of their own knowledge. Likewise it is also a waste of time to give instructions from the outside to other organizations," stated Taipale in explaining the new peace strategy.

Another hindering factor was the fact that average people considered peace work to be a foreign policy matter concerning the leaders of nations. For the average citizen it was a remote activity in which it was impossible to become involved.

Domestic Policy Will Determine Peace

"The fact is that peace will be determined by the domestic policies of various countries. Thus the manner in which countries want to resolve their mutual differences is determined by the domestic policy positions, for example, of Finland or the United States," states Taipale.

According to him the domestic policy structures of many countries are still from the Cold War era. They affect, for example, Finnish culture in such a way that the "balance of terror" has distorted the publishing policy of literature so that every sixth book published is imbued with crisis thinking.

"The structures of peace must be created in the everyday environment and lifestyle of people. Only then will it be possible to mount an effective opposition to war as the situation so requires," states Taipale.

Another misconception which we would like to dispel is that peace work only amounts to the collection of scientific information by research institutes, which barely touches people's feelings, consciences, or attitudes.

Today the prophets of peace would rather talk about people than missiles. They paint war as a scene of human suffering and not as information on missiles.

Hunger and Nuclear Weapons

The long-term goal of several peace organizations is a totally disarmed world. For example, the International Peace Office has worked for total disarmament since its inception.

"Unfortunately, the utopia of complete disarmament eludes us. People are simply not able to imagine what life would be like after the rattling of sabres has come to a stop," states Taipale.

Workers for peace believe that the present crisis will pass and that a nuclear war will not begin in Europe.

The international peace movement intends to disclose the connection between hunger and the nuclear arms race as its next tactic. It intends to show the perverseness of such a world in which millions are spent on thrusting missiles into the skies while millions of people are suffering from hunger in developing countries. The hunger and disarmament movement has already begun in Italy, for example.

Also it is not possible to eat the Soviet Union's nuclear weapons. The peace movement must thus be impartial. If it intends to criticize individual countries, the actions of other countries must also be criticized," emphasizes Taipale.

Members Joining Committees of 100

The flood of new members has surprised the Committees of 100. When the membership was last counted, it was approximately 3,500. There is no accurate information on the present number of members since new people for peace declare themselves daily.

Suborganizations and local associations of the League of Committees of 100 are also arising with a certain frequency. Recently a new group was established in Aankoski. Groups are also being planned in Rauma and Raahé, among other places.

"The majority of the new people are young, under 20 years of age. They are sincere in their involvement in peace work," states organization secretary Seija Uitto of the League of Committees of 100.

"Many of the young people are bothered by a lack of faith in their own capabilities. It seems to them that they should do something, but they do not know what," states Uitto.

The Committee of 100 is striving to emphasize youth's own self-initiative and ingenuity in their opposition to the absurdity of war.

"It must also be made clear that this entails hard work and organizational drudgery. The world does not change after one peace march," states Uitto.

Presently the league is talking about a traditional matinee for independence day at the Helsinki Cultural House.

Approximately 20 local organizations belong to the League of Committees of 100. The league operates primarily on funds provided by the state, which amounted to 84,000 markkas this year, an increase of 50 percent over the previous year. This support was granted from the funds for youth work.

"After wages for the organization's secretary very little is left. A small amount of additional income is obtained through the sales of literature and other peace materials as well as admission fees for events," states Seija Uitto.

Literature on peace is virtually torn out of the hands of the organization's secretary. The demand is beginning to become greater than what the league is able to produce.

Local Committees of 100 apply for assistance from the youth funds of local townships. Since such funds are distributed on a political basis, the nonaffiliated Committees of 100 must be satisfied with very little.

For example, last year the City of Helsinki considered the work of the Committee of 100 to be worth 2,000 markkas.

The Peace League received 105,000 markkas from the state budget. The Supporters of Peace received 210,000 markkas and in the supplemental budget this organization received an additional 200,000 markkas.

The beginning of the new peace movement, the Helsinki Committee of 100, was established on the anniversary of Hiroshima on 6 August 1963. The basis for it was Pentti Linkola's legendary pamphlet "For People and the Fatherland -- And Against No One", which appeared in 1960. It was the first to bring up the discussion of disarmament in Arvo Salo's YLIOPPILASLEHTI [University Paper] and later in other organs of the press.

Sadankomitea received its name from Bertrand Russel's organization called the Committee of 100. The Finnish movement is closely related to the peace movements of Western countries with respect to its activities and goals. The movement expanded rapidly as a result of the tense atmosphere of the Cold War.

The Committee of 100 was a nonaffiliated organization as far as politics and religion are concerned even though in Finland many of its leaders were bearded radicals labelled as leftists.

"Its impartiality is generally no longer questioned. The more people know about the cause of peace the less prejudices they have," assures the present organization secretary.

Member Organizations of Peace League:

Sodanvastustajat [Opponents of War]
Opettajien rauhanliitto [Teachers' Peace League]
Rauhantutkimusyhdistys [Association for Peace Research]
Sovinnonliitto [Conciliation League]
Kansainvalinen vapaaehtoinen työleirijärjestö [International Voluntary Labor
Camp Organization]
Sadankomitea [Committee of 100]
Kristillinen rauhanliike [Christian Peace Movement]
Rauhankirjallisuuden edistämisseura [Society for the Promotion of Peace
Literature]
Siviilipalvelusmiesliitto [Civilian Servicemen's League]
Naiset rauhan puolesta [Women for Peace]

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CSO: 3107/31

LAW LOWERING VOTING AGE TO 18 APPROVED

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 11 Dec 81 p 2

/Article by Kostas Kekis and Nikos Rezos: "Young Persons 18 Years of Age Will Have the Right to Vote"/

/Excerpts/ The draft law granting the right of vote to young people who complete their 18th years of age was unanimously voted yesterday by all parties in the Chamber of Deputies. The New Democracy deputies, however, added that the parties should allow the young people to make their own political preferences and charged that efforts are being made by certain parties to induct the youth into "political patterns."

The speaker for the minority, G. Souflias, stated that the New Democracy Party will vote in favor of the draft law principle because the young people are already politically mature and can have active participation in the affairs of the country. He pointed out that in 1977 the ND government had lowered the age limit to 20 years and that at that time the government's intention was to have this limit reduced by stages.

Interior Minister G. Gennimatas expressed his pleasure at the passage of the draft law and added: "The participation of young people in political affairs helps to avoid 'marginization' and other problems which in other European countries are the rule while in our country represent the extremely few exceptions."

Fractionalization

ND Deputy Sot. Papapolitis, after declaring that in principle he is in full agreement with the draft law, pointed out that he considers unacceptable, inhumane and dangerous the intervention by any party--especially the one now in power--in the schools in order not to provide information but to undertake a systematic and deliberate brainwashing of the children. He added that the ultimate objective of such brainwashing of the children is not the development of a political conscience but the securing of a partisan militarization.

The Papapolitis view on fractionalization in the schools provoked the prompt intervention of Interior Minister Gennimatas who pointed out that he agrees that the school should not be transformed into a "political arena" nor should the politicized life in schools be an arm of the party.

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CSO: 4621/96

FIVE-DAY WEEK WILL BE INSTITUTED IN ALL PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Dec 81 p 1

/Text/ The 5-day week will be instituted in the private sector of the economy through bilateral agreements between the employers and the working people. The complete implementation of this system--which is already in force in public services and organizations as well as in many private enterprises--is the objective of the government which is willing to facilitate the signing of the bilateral agreements.

The 5-day week is linked to the government decision to reduce the weekly work hours from 42 to 41 and to 40 in the next 2 years. Labor Minister Kaklamanis has revealed the government's intention to facilitate the implementation of the 5-day week by branch /of industry/. It was made clear that at this moment the overall implementation of the 5-day week is not feasible because many branches have their own /organizational/ peculiarities and each case must be considered separately. In the demands they have made, the labor organizations include also the 40-hour 5-day week. This issue has been the subject of study by representatives of the Association of Greek Industrialists and the Greek General Confederation of Labor before the elections and the relevant information at that time was that on many points there was considerable meeting of the minds.

The problems concerning the 5-day week derive mainly from the employer side either for "practical" reasons (industries, for example) or for "traditional" reasons (business stores, for instance). With regard to the second case (business) the view has been advanced that cutting store hours will reduce the business transactions. Generally, however, the difficulty in regulating the work hours was until today due to the refusal of merchants to accept a reduction in the hours of their business operation. The large department stores, however, have recently submitted the view to separate the personnel's work schedule from the hours the store remained in operation in order to "facilitate" both the 5-day week for the personnel and the work schedule reduction (today the work hours are 42 but the personnel may work for 45 hours per week with a relevant increment pay increase).

The reduction of the work hours coupled with the limitation of legal overtime is faced on a long-term basis as a measure for stimulating employment by creating new jobs.

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CSO: 4621/96

BRIEFS

ARABIC LANGUAGE NEWS BROADCASTS--The Greek Radio and Television [ERT] will soon include in its foreign language broadcasts a news bulletin in the Arabic language. Until now only news bulletins in English, French and German are broadcast. According to government spokesman D. Maroudas, this ERT innovation is filling an important gap whose lack was becoming more and more obvious as a result of the continuous broadening of the Greek-Arab relations and transactions and of the continually increasing role of the Arab countries in the international area. [Text] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 13-14 Dec 81 p 2] 7520

CHURCH NOT OPPOSED TO CIVIL MARRIAGE--The Holy Synod has authorized the archbishop [Ioakeim] to call a special meeting of the hierarchy [members of the Synod] whenever he deems expedient for the purpose of studying the measures the government is about to adopt for amending the Family Law. The Synod members will not oppose the civil marriage for the nonfaithful or those who do not want [a religious marriage] but will insist that the state recognize as legal the religious marriage as the case was until now. There will be a rather strong reaction to other provisions of the Family Law. According to our information, the archbishop, who opposed any discussions by the hierarchy and who believes that the issues can be solved through peaceful dialogue, will send an official letter asking [for copies of] the drafts of law and relevant amendments on these issues in order to ascertain if indeed any differences exist because, as a Synod member said, there may not be any differences and a clash with the government should not be methodically planned by force. [Text] [Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17 Dec 81 p 1] 7520

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DATE FILMED

JANUARY 20, 1982